

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Vol. 2. No. 37—\$2 A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

FOUR CENTS A NUMBER.

The National Police Gazette.

BY Enoch E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,
CIRCULATION, 24,000 COPIES.

Is published every Saturday morning, at 27 Centre street, New-York, at the low rate of \$2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance, or \$1 for six months.

SINGLE COPIES FOUR CENTS.

Agents supplied at the usual discount; and Postmasters and others who forward five subscriptions will receive a free copy.

Advertisements—Ten cents per line for each insertion—payable in advance.

All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and publishers, 27 Centre-street, New-York.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by Enoch E. Camp and George Wilkes, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

State of Public Feeling after the Trial—Movements of the Marauders—The Treacherous Letter—Success of the Snare—The Eastern Trip—Suspicious Acquaintances—The Gloomy Path—The Ambuscade—The Death Struggle—The Result—The Bivouac.

The excitement which succeeded the conviction of Murrell was wider and wilder than during the progress of the trial. Those who before had been too stolid for the romance of conjecture were now profoundly moved by the terrible developments of the testimony, and those who had relied upon a tolerable share of horrors were even distanced by the facts and challenged for a fresh surprise. Nothing was talked of for days but the bloody deeds of the marauder, while the romantic courage and singular devotion of young Stewart furnished an equally absorbing contrast. The fever ran high against the convict, and had there been some leading spirit to give the general indignation an aim, the robber would have been torn piecemeal ere he had been removed from the town to the State prison at Nashville. The verdict and the sentence, though the first was just and the last was to the extent of the law, gave general dissatisfaction, and the regret was universal that the criminal had not been tried upon his more sanguinary crimes and mulcted of his life. But the rage was idle and the law bore off its victim without further harm.

Having accomplished the conviction of his enemy, Stewart had one more duty to perform, and that was to give an extended publicity to the proceedings of the trial throughout the western region and the whole country. This was necessary for the reason that no report had been published, and the probability was that none would be unless through his agency. He had, besides, his most important revelation to make in the details of the intended insurrection which yet had not been publicly referred to.

Accordingly he commenced arranging his papers for this final task, and was engrossed for several weeks in the laborious work of writing out the notes he had taken from time to time into a consistent history.

While thus engaged the alarmed and infuriated emissaries of the gang were actively employed to devise means to deter him from his undertaking. They knew that he possessed full minutes of the embryo rising, and that he would be able also to call to mind in a deliberate narration, many names which he might have overlooked in the confusion of the trial. Every leading man was therefore in a state of the utmost sensitiveness, and the whole band watched with an unmixt anxiety for the stroke that was to frustrate the elaborate design of years. Private agents of the clan were sent to him in the guise of friends, to represent the dangerous position he would place himself in by publishing such disclosures to the world, while others still more insidiously hinted the possibility that the clan might be willing to advance a large sum of money to insure him to secrecy. Stewart, however, as might have been expected, scouted at all these semi-threats and propositions, and remained steadfast in his determinations. Finding him entirely intractable to either fear or gain, the conspirators were obliged at last to

fall back upon the old policy of force; and having ascertained that the volume could not well be prepared in less than three or four months, they devised a means of getting rid of him before that time. They knew that he intended leaving the country shortly after the publication of his book, and they also knew that he was extremely desirous of selling all the property he owned in Mississippi. Adapting these facts to their purposes, they had a letter written and mailed in Perry county, Tennessee, purporting to come from a gentleman who wished to purchase a tract of property which Stewart owned in Mississippi. The writer stated that he had learned that the land could be bought on reasonable terms, and as he was desirous of emigrating to that part of the country, he would be glad to hear from Mr. Stewart on the subject, or to receive a call from him if he could make it convenient to come in that direction.

Deceived by the plausible character of this epistle, Stewart readily fell into the snare, and being about to depart for Lexington, Ky. with his papers, now all prepared for the press, he resolved to take an eastern direction, and go through Perry county.

Accordingly he packed up his papers, and stowed them snugly among his clothing in his saddle-bags, and on the 28th September, somewhat more than two months after the trial, took his departure from Madison county forever. Towards evening he reached the house of Mr. Deberry and accepted his hospitality for the night, but early on the morning of the 29th again resumed his journey. On the evening of the 29th, just as the dusk was inviting in the stars, he espied a neat looking and retired little inn, at which he calculated he would not only find comfortable quarters, but be able to escape scrutinizing observation. The inside of the tavern kept the promise to his hope, but he had not been long enjoying its quiet comforts before his anticipations of repose were suddenly disturbed by the arrival of four ill-looking and coarse behaved men, who announced their intention of passing the night in the house. The demeanor of the men was that of swaggering, bluntness of manner, which is so commonly assumed by ignorant and ill-bred persons, in the idea that it shows their independence; but what struck Stewart as somewhat peculiar, was the

fact, that for some moments they affected not to scrutinize him at all, and, indeed, seemed scarcely aware of his presence. Things did not remain in this condition long, however, for after they had satisfied themselves as to their accommodations for the night, and ordered a glass all round, the man who was doing the honors, took his glass in his hand, and wheeling his back against the counter, fixed his eye upon our friend, and with a rough courtesy invited him to drink along. The invitation was one that could not well be refused without offence between travellers, and Stewart with an assumed cheerfulness, complied.

What the men had overlooked in scrutiny before, was made up now, and Stewart almost felt assured by an intuitive admonition, that the eight eyes which were travelling so sharply over every portion of his person, were studying him as the conqueror of Murrell. He carefully prevented his uneasiness from becoming manifest, however, and when the leader of the party commenced to press him with interrogatories, he evaded them by vague replies, and by occupying their time with amusing stories. They managed to get in several direct questions as to what part of the country he intended journeying; whether he purposed crossing the Tennessee river; if so, by what ferry, and what direction he would then take. But their interrogatories were answered by the replies that he had business in the neighborhood that would occupy him several days, and that he could not say what he should thereafter do.

The careful management which thus successfully baffled all their efforts was, however, destined to be overthrown by one of those chance oversights, which the shrewdest and most cautious men will oftentimes be subject to, for after a long pause in the conversation, in which Stewart had fallen into a profound reverie, he suddenly turned his head, and forgetful of all that had passed, inquired of the host the nearest road to Patton's ferry. He was conscious of the slip as soon as it was committed, but he did not apprehend, notwithstanding his doubt of the character of his pot companions, that he was destined to pay so dearly for it as the sequel proved.

At daybreak the next morning, the four strangers paid their bill, and left the house to-

gether, as they came; but Stewart remained to breakfast, and did not depart till ten o'clock, for the purpose of giving his friends of the previous evening, as wide a separation as possible. He then set out, and improving his time, arrived in the afternoon at the house of a friend, named Gilbert, whose hospitalities he enjoyed until the 2d of October, when he again proceeded on his journey.

Mr. Stewart had determined to cross the Tennessee river at Patton's ferry, and pursue his journey eastward to Columbia, in Maury county, and from thence to take a line to Lexington, Ky., by the way of Nashville. He had chosen this indirect and rather circuitous route, to avoid observation as much as possible, and to elude the pursuit of any who might perchance have suspected his original destination.

The wild and desolate region of country extending along the road for several miles westward of Patton's ferry, was calculated to engender the most gloomy thoughts in the mind of any solitary traveller. To Stewart, therefore, whose mind was almost morbid with dark forebodings, it may be supposed to have been depressing in the extreme. He grew heavier and heavier in spirit as he proceeded, and at length, as if obeying a direction which a tangible danger had rendered imperative, he drew his single pistol from his saddle bags, and after carefully examining it, placed it in his side pocket. He had until now placed more reliance on the hope of eluding danger, than in successfully resisting it, but having taken all the precautions within his power against the last resort, he continued his journey through the cheerless solitude, without meeting with an object to disturb the monotonous gloom which weighed like an incubus upon him. In this state of mind he journeyed along until it had reached the hour of four in the afternoon, by which time he had arrived within some eight or ten miles of the ferry.

It was at this portion of the road that he was surprised by the sudden appearance of three men who had been concealed among the trees which bordered that portion of the road-side.

He was for a moment startled and confused by the suddenness of the apparition, but in a moment more he recovered his self-possession, and was by far a better man than he had been in any previous portion of the day. The visions



THE FEMALE ABORTIONIST.

vanished from the mind of a tangible danger. He taken their place, and his manhood was long stupefied and perplexed by shadows, seemed to rejoice in the change of misery and danger. His quivering lips were soon with him. His eye sparkled with rage, and his formidable frame dilated as he gazed upon the three assassins, and recognized in them the men whom he had met at the inn on the evening of the 29th.

The miscreants had disposed themselves in a firm triangle. One stood on either side at a distance of some two rods from the spot where he had brought his horse to a halt, and the third had taken his position in the centre of the road a few yards further off. The two first were armed with rifles, and the latter held in his hand a very heavy pistol.

The assassin who was stationed on the right, and who appeared to be the leader, ordered Stewart to dismount.

The young man made no answer, and did not alter his position or give token of resistance, whereupon the robber kept slowly advancing towards him, continuing in an angry tone to order him down from his saddle. When he had got within six paces of Stewart, he appeared to falter slightly at the firmness of the young man's gaze, and making a pause, demanded to know whether he intended to come down or not?

Stewart still kept his lips firmly set, when perceiving him intractable, the wretch made a movement to level his piece. Before, however, he could bring it to his eye, the young man dexterously drew his pistol and discharged it in his face. The ball entered his forehead and he dropped lifeless to the earth. As he fell, his piece went off, but the charge passed harmlessly under the belly of the horse and lodged in the ground a few yards distant. The miscreant on the left levelled his rifle, but owing to a sudden plunge of the horse at the first report, the bullet wounded nothing but the intrenchant air. There was now but one armed assailant left, and striking spurs to his horse, Stewart intended to ride him down. Unfortunately the animal recoiled and the villain was allowed a deliberate aim, but happily his pistol snapped, when, taking advantage of the mishap, Stewart pressed upon him and raising aloft his empty pistol he hurled it in his face with such sharp and sudden force as to strike him to the earth with the blow. He had no chance to follow the advantage, for as he arose from his bending position he received a tremendous blow across his neck and shoulders from the butt of the heavy rifle in the hands of the robber on the left, and as he turned to answer the assault, the villain whom he had stricken to the ground regained his feet, and seizing a heavy piece of rock dashed it in his breast with a force that made him reel backward in his saddle, and almost deprived him of consciousness. The severity of these blows, and particularly the latter, occasioned a sickening sensation which threatened a swoon, and for the moment Stewart had but power enough to challenge once more the good will of his horse by striking his spurs into his sides.

This time, however, the frightened animal obeyed, and giving a bound cleared the circle of immediate danger and then striking an honest gallop fled like the wind along the road. The third assassin burst into a savage curse at the escape, and picking up the pistol which had refused fire, leveled it again at the flying figure. It proved truer than before, and taking fire, sped a ball through the fleshy part of the arm of the rider, who, unconscious of the wound, sagged nerveless and helpless into the saddle. The horse flew on like mad, and it was not till after the lapse of several minutes, that his master, revived by the cool air streaming in his face, raised his head and resumed the management of the reins.

He turned to look behind, and saw the two men, though at a considerable distance, running after him, as if they calculated to behold him fall from the saddle at every bound of the horse. Seeing this, he directed his course to a thick wood that offered itself at about a quarter of a mile ahead, on the left hand, and plunged into its shadow to avoid further observation. After he had entered it to the distance of a few hundred yards, a vale opened to his right, which he followed for about three miles. The immediate appearance of danger now no longer sustaining him he began to grow quite sick, and found that he would not be able to continue his flight much further. He accordingly directed his course to a small bayou, along which he proceeded till he fell upon a spot that appeared entirely secluded and hidden by the thick surrounding foliage. Here he dismounted, and tying his horse amid the thick underbrush, took out his portmanteau and spread his blanket for his cheerless bivouac.

The sun had not yet gone down, so he was obliged to keep unwillingly watch until the evening had set in. But at length the charitable

darkness came, and draining his spirit flask of the contents, the unfortunate young man assigned himself to such repose as the agency of his mind and body would admit of.

(To be Continued.)

A CONVICT GENIUS.—We gave an account a few weeks ago of the invention, by a convict in the New Jersey State Prison of a singular machine for recording the ages and notes of deliberative bodies, and we are now called upon to notice a much higher triumph of genius, from the same strange source. This may be performed by making the following extract from the "New Jersey State Gazette," of March 24:

BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.—The prisoner, Carl Goffin, whose curious machine for taking the Yeas and Nays, has attracted so much notice, has, within the last few days, invented two instruments to be attached to the Magnetic Telegraph, one for transmitting communications rapidly, and the other for printing them at the other end of the wire, in the usual Roman letters, with equal rapidity.

We could not, without the aid of drawings and a description of minute parts, give our readers an intelligible description of these contrivances. But by simply striking at one end of the Telegraph a set of keys, each of which answers to a letter or mark of punctuation, a communication will be printed at the other end of the wire. The keys may be touched as rapidly as the operator chooses. It does not require a certain time to make the letters, as in Morse's or House's invention. Touching the key does not make the letter; it only sets in motion an instrument which goes on itself very rapidly, makes the letter, and then stops. All that the operator has to do, is to sit down at his keyboard, with his communication before him, and touch the keys as fast as his fingers can do it.

All the contrivances hitherto devised for writing telegraphic dispatches in the Roman characters, have been objected to by Mr. Morse, because they occupy so much time in printing the letters, that they retard rather than expedite the movements of the telegraph. But the first object aimed at by Goffin, in his invention, was to transmit Morse's marks more rapidly than it can now be done. This was successfully accomplished; and the inventor finding that the writing of the dots and dashes was awkward and inconvenient, substituted the plan of printing the letters themselves; and contrived a machine for doing it which works just as rapidly as the keys can be fingered. The machinery is simple, and the parts and movements are few in number.

Carl Goffin is a genius who is deserving of the admiration rather than the detestation of his race. We do not know what combination of circumstances could have betrayed such an intellect into crime, but we are quite sure that his services to science and to mankind, since his incarceration, have made a full atonement for his previous assaults upon the law.

FOREIGN IMPOSTORS.—We learn from a respectable citizen, whose name has been left with us, says the *Washington Evening News*, that this city has been lately visited by a man and a woman, who have succeeded in obtaining money from several citizens, by telling them a sad tale of distress, and produced forged papers, purporting that one Miss Rose Rozio had been unfortunately shipwrecked, and recommending her to public charity. These forged papers are signed by Paul Orneli, captain of the brig Constantine, and also by one Jacob Sera. The male impostor, while in this city, about two weeks ago, acknowledged, in once instance, the fraudulent character of his mission and said that he had two brothers and three sisters aiding him in his professional rascality. They travel, it seems, apart, and meet at certain places, where the eldest brother acts as receiver general of their ill-gotten money. Our informant says, the eldest brother is now probably on a professional tour in Virginia, cheating the people of the Old Dominion in the same way he practised his villainy on the citizens of Washington. The fellow has boasted that his family pursue this vagabond life, and that they have been eminently successful under it, having been enabled to live in affluence, in the province of Spacia, Genoa, whence they emanate. Let the public beware of these audacious impostors.

Editors in Virginia would do well to copy this notice, and so would those in New York, as it is likely these rogues only await the genial months to pay a visit to the north.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—The Baton Rouge Conservator mentions the presentation and payment, at New Orleans, of a forged draft for \$2,800. The forger is said to be a young Englishman named Belgrove, who had been received in good society at B. R. on the strength of a letter from Mr. Clay—supposed to be also forged. Belgrove had disappeared.

DARING ATTEMPT UPON THE HIGHWAY.—A few evenings since, says the *Baltimore Sun*, a lady while passing along Canton Avenue, between Broadway and Ann streets, was assaulted by a man, who drew her cloak cape over her head, and tied her arms with her veil; after which he rifled her pockets of what money she had and let her go. This occurred very early in the evening—and it should be a caution to ladies not to go out without protection. The villain who perpetrated the act has thus far escaped, but it is to be hoped that he may be detected and properly punished.

SINGULAR THEFT.—All the indictments found by the Grand Jury, at the criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas for Berkshire Co., Pa., were stolen from the Clerk's desk on Sunday night last. The large number were for violations of the license law.

Foreign Intelligence.

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A MURDERER.—The latest news from Europe brings us the case of a remarkable detection of an Austrian murderer, after more than three years had elapsed from the commission of his crime. A letter writer of Vienna, where the crime was committed, thus relates the circumstances.

"The body of a young woman was found here in 1843, cut in pieces, which had been thrown into different places about the city. The head was discovered hidden under some earth near a cemetery. It was carefully preserved in spirits of wine, and every effort was made to discover the author of the crime. The murderer has been at length arrested. He is a surgeon by profession, and the victim was his sister-in-law. She had been confided to his care by her father, with directions to place her in a boarding school at Vienna, to finish her education. He killed her, to remove the only heir between him and his father-in-law's property. He wrote several times for money, as if to pay for her education, which was always sent. At last, the father, uneasy at not hearing from the girl herself, proceeded to Vienna, and demanded to see his daughter. The surgeon replied that she had gone to Hungary with a lady; but his manner was so confused, that the father's suspicions were aroused, and he complained to the police. The preserved head was then shown him, and he fainted on recognising in it that of his daughter. The murderer was arrested, and it is reported, has since confessed his crime."

He will shortly be tried before the Supreme Tribunal.

(From the London Weekly Dispatch.)

THE ROBBER'S CAVE.—SINGULAR APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.—During the last six weeks the family and domestics of Henry Alwin Soames, Esq., a gentleman residing in Vanburgh Fields, Greenwich Park, have been subject to strange underground noises, and smoke proceeding from the same direction. These have generally occurred at night. The servants when in the passage leading to the kitchen and cellars, considered that they heard persons talking and knocking with some heavy instrument near the cellar, situated under the parlor, which faces the lawn and the rear of the mansion. On Sunday last the family and servants were all absent, except the cook, and she became very seriously alarmed at the strange noises. She therefore determined upon securing every door on the premises, and on her master's return home told him she must leave her situation if left alone again—she felt convinced that the house was haunted. About 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Soames, being satisfied that some person or persons were at work underground, went into Greenwich Park and met Police-constable Patmore, to whom he related the circumstances, and also that smoke frequently found its way into the lower part of the house, where there was neither chimney nor fireplace. The officer accompanied Mr. Soames to the house, a large, old-fashioned family mansion, overlooking, from the back-front, the Thames and a very steep and rugged hanging wood. The police-constable, attended by the gardener, coachman, &c., went to the paddock, or lawn, and at the bottom of which, 140 yards from the house, in the hanging wood, drew his attention to an opening of brickwork into a subterranean passage, leading to the centre of the mansion. A spaniel dog belonging to Mr. Soames being on the spot, the constable requested that he might be induced to search the cavern (as they called it), in search of rats, &c. The dog went freely in, and immediately afterwards a voice was heard at the far end calling upon the dog to quit the place. The dog returned followed at a distance by a man, who, on seeing several persons at the entrance, retreated back to his hiding-place, refusing to surrender himself. A bundle of straw was then brought from the stable, put into the mouth of the tunnel, and set fire to. This not having the desired effect, pickaxes and spades were procured, and two large openings made through the lawn to the brickwork sufficient to admit a stout man. More straw was then set fire to and dropped into the openings made. This had the desired effect, when three blackguard fellows presented themselves, nearly suffocated, and implored to be released from their perilous situation. They were taken into custody, after which Sergeant Smith and Police-constable Patmore accompanied by Mr. Soames's servants, lanterns in hand, proceeded to explore the retreat. They entered the passage in the hanging wood, on their hands and knees, and on proceeding something more than 100 feet they discovered an open space, the bottom of which was boarded, and a quantity of bricks piled up and covered with boards for seats or tables, and on one side another quantity of bricks formed into a fireplace, and which had been used for that purpose. On removing the boards from the bottom of this cell, an immense quantity of feathers were discovered about a foot and a half deep, plucked from all sorts of game and poultry, among which they found a cash box and other small boxes, which had been broken open and their contents removed. Many appeared to be jewel and trinket boxes and cases, several pocket handkerchiefs, sundry rags, &c., and a letter from a gentleman at Portland to his nephew, Master E. Newman, of the Upper School, Greenwich Hospital. They proceeded from this place through a passage in which they could stand nearly upright about 50 yards, when they were stopped by a brick wall, from which about 50 bricks appeared to have been recently removed, and upon touching one which appeared to be loose, an opening was made into the cellars of the house. But for this timely discovery it is apparent that a robbery of the premises would shortly have been effected. Mr. Soames and his family had no knowledge of this subterranean passage, having only recently removed to the house from his late residence on Shooter's Hill. It is supposed to have existed for centuries.

GRIM AND DARING OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—A French robber named Dore, once had the audacity, alone and unaided, save by his own ingenuity, to stop a diligence full of passengers. He constructed several excellent snares of straw, of the size of life, and quite as natural—at least in the dark. These he invested with the needful toggery—neither fresh nor fashionable we presume, but serving the purpose. Finally, he fastened sticks, intended to represent muskets, to the shoulders of the figures, which he posted in a row against trees bordering the high road. Up came the Diligence. "Halt!" shouted Dore, in the voice of a Stentor; "Halt! or my men fire!" The frightened driver pulled up short; conductor and passengers, seeing a row of figures with levelled firearms, thought they had fallen into the power of a whole army of banditti, and begged for mercy. Dore came forward in the character of a generous protector—sternly ordered his men to abstain from violence and remain where they were, and collected from the trembling and intimidated passengers their purses, watches, and jewels. "I forbid you to fire," he shouted to his quaker gang, whilst pocketing the rich tribute; "they make no resistance; I will have no useless blood shed." The conductor, delighted to save a large sum of money secreted in a chest, quietly submitted; the passengers were too happy to get off with whole skins, and the women thanked their spoiler, called him a humane man, and almost kissed him out of gratitude for his sparing their lives. The plunder collected, the driver received permission to continue his journey, which he did at full speed, lest the banditti should change their minds and forget their forbearance. Dore made his escape unmolested, leaving his straw regiment on picket by the roadside, a scarecrow, till daybreak, to the passing traveller.

CRIME TRANSFORMED.—There lives in Silesia a man named Gudulla, who was formerly a desperate smuggler. One day the custom-house officers were in pursuit of him, and having fired, wounded him through his right arm, which was obliged to be amputated. Gudulla thus forced to resort to another calling, established himself as an innkeeper in a village called Rita. He had only been there a few days when he had the luck of discovering a zinc mine, which has turned out one of the most profitable of any in Europe. Gudulla asked and obtained permission to work his discovery, and this peasant smuggler who can neither read nor write, is now in possession of a fortune estimated at 30,000 000 of thalers, or about 4,000 000 of pounds sterling! He is unmarried, and having no relations or offspring, the whole of this immense property, according to the Prussian laws, will go to the king of Prussia. During his recent tour the king visited Gudulla.

Thus we see the wealthy outlaw caressed by the Royal hand, which, had the smuggler remained poor, would only have recognised him sufficiently to sign his death warrant.

(From the London Weekly News.)

ATROCIOUS LIEBEL OF A LADY BY A CLERGYMAN.—THE QUEEN VS. THE REV. D. ROBINSON.—This was an action on an indictment in the Court of Queen's Bench, charging the defendant with having uttered and published a most gross libel upon the complainant, Mrs. Jane Barker, imputing to her the commission of adultery with Lord Fitzhardinge. The parties retired within a few doors of each other, at Cheltenham, and the libellous imputation was made upon the outside of a letter, which the defendant had transmitted to the prosecutrix through the public post. The indictment having been removed into this Court by certiorari, came on for trial as a record of Nisi Prius, at the last Gloucester Assizes, and the defendant having been found guilty was now brought up for judgment. Mr. Whately addressed the court in mitigation of punishment, and expressed his surprise that the defendant should be at all brought up for judgment, after having agreed to make an apology in the very terms which were suggested by the attorney of Mrs. Barker herself. Before the learned gentleman had proceeded far in his address, a question arose, as to the difference between the apology which the prosecutrix had required, and that which the defendant had expressed his willingness to make. Lord Denman here asked Mr. Whately what objection the defendant could advance to making the apology required for the letters which he had written? Mr. Whately answered that he had not any objection at all. Some conversation then took place, and it was at last agreed that the apology proposed by Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, upon the part of the prosecutrix, should be made by the defendant, with the liberty of publication. Lord Denman then said that the Court was of opinion that the case ought to proceed no further. So here this much vexed matter ends. It is rather fortunate for the defendant that he was a clergyman.

INFAMOUS ATTEMPT AT OUTRAGE IN WILMINGTON.—On Friday evening a young German girl, unable to speak a word of English, came from Philadelphia to this city in the cars. She had a paper, on which was written in German, the direction of Mr. Hicks Granett in Market street, in whose family she intended to stay. She showed the paper to some young men standing near, to direct her, who unable to read it, sent for a German who gave her the required information. A young man present offered to show her where Mr. Granett lived, and started with her for that purpose, but instead of taking her to that gentleman's residence, he conducted her to some uninhabited new buildings, lately erected by Mr. Sweatman, near the Rail Road Bridge, where he attempted an outrage on her person. Some young men, who suspected his intention followed him, rescued the girl and saw her safe to the residence of Mr. Granett. While the young man who attempted the outrage made his escape from the merited chastisement which they intended to give him.—*Wilmington paper.*

New Orleans Intelligence.

(From the New Orleans Delta.)

BURGLARIES.—There is no doubt but that New Orleans has received a fresh assortment of the finest quality and newest patterns of burglars and thieves from the North. On Tuesday night (3d) last, Mr. Grigg's house, in Carondelet street; Bruce's jewelry store, at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, and a fancy store in Tchoupitoulas street, near Julia were robbed of many valuable articles. The keepers of hotels, boarding-houses, and merchants generally, cannot be too careful in securing their premises, for every day during the present week, we have had either to chronicle a burglary by night or a robbery in broad daylight. Never leave the key in the inside of the lock of your door; for the *chevaliers d'industrie* have instruments that will turn the key and unlock the door in half a minute.

BURGLARY.—At 12 o'clock on Monday night last the house of Joseph Vidal, in Customhouse street, between Franklin and Tremé streets, was burglariously entered, his armor broken open and two watches and \$25 taken therefrom. Spanish John and Bill Hudson, two noted thieves, are supposed to have committed the burglary and robbery.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night last, the house occupied by James Grigg, in Carondelet, between Canal and Common streets, was entered by robbers, and a large amount of clothing taken therefrom. A fellow named Saml. Smith, is supposed to have been connected with the transaction, and a warrant was yesterday issued for his arrest.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On Tuesday last, four Germans, who seem to have been pretty extensively engaged in the counterfeiting line, were arrested by the police of the city of Lafayette for having spurious dollars in their possession. One of the party had a canvas bag and a tin pan full of well executed counterfeit Mexican dollars. Nearly \$1400 in all were discovered, and there is reason to believe "that there are plenty more where they come from." The persons arrested were lodged in prison to await an examination.

GRAND LARCENY.—Edward Mallory, alias Mulligan, charged with having stolen eighty dollars from Robert McDonough, was sent to the First District Court for trial. This is the same Mallory who, some three years ago was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for being connected with a highway robbery transaction; but being pardoned by the governor, he went to Texas.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—William Hicks charged William Kelly and another man whose name he did not know, with a violent assault and highway robbery. Kelly and his confederate asked Hicks to go with them to the theatre; and as they were walking in Gallatin street, Kelly suddenly seized Hicks by the throat and held him so that he could not speak until the other had rifled his pockets. Both parties then took to their heels—but Kelly was afterwards recognised and arrested, and the police are on the track of his accomplice.

GAMBLING.—George Pattison was arrested by Captain Winter, on Wednesday night last, for keeping a faro table. He had a pair of pistols, a bowie knife, two gold watches, and \$200 dollars. Yesterday he was brought before the Recorder, and gave \$5000 security for his appearance to-morrow. There are fifty-four subpoenas already issued for witnesses in the above case, so that to-morrow the court will be tolerably full.

SHOT.—The slave Jim, belonging to Mr. Mason, of Marshall, Texas, was shot in the jail in that place on the evening of the 12th, about eight o'clock, and died in half an hour. It is not known who committed the deed, but suspicion has fallen upon Henry C. McCoy, upon whose wife the negro some time since committed a rape, and for which crime he was in prison, awaiting his trial.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—On Friday night last, about 11 o'clock, the store of J. Sinclair, tailor, 49 Customhouse st., was broken open. Mr. Sinclair loaded his gun and would have shot the burglars but for the intercession of his wife, who begged him not to fire. In the meantime, the burglars had broken the large iron bar that secured the door of the store of A. & J. Dennistoun & Co, but seeing Mr. Sinclair, they made off at a leisurely pace, being afraid to run lest Mr. Sinclair, who followed them should fire. They managed, somehow or other, to make their escape; but at one o'clock, a well known thief, named Stephen Gammon, was arrested, and on being searched, a large screwdriver was found inside his left boot. Recorder Gammon was so well convinced of Gammon's guilt, although there was no positive legal proof that he had been connected with the burglary, that he ordered him to give \$1000 security for his good behavior, or be sent to the workhouse as a vagrant. Gammon has been in jail seven times, and was only set at liberty three days since.

CHEAPER OF CRIME.—A Mons. Suzenau, a respectable citizen of Matamoras, committed suicide on the 10th ult. The infidelity of his wife is assigned as the cause, and the flag says that remorse had driven her to self-destruction prior to her husband's death.

MURDER IN MISSOURI.—A quarrel about a land claim in St. Francois county, in this State, says the St. Louis Reveille, led recently to the murder of a man named Swearingen. A German had sold the deceased's brother-in-law the claim, and afterward sold it to three men named Walker, Baker, and Whipple, who moved upon the premises. The owner, ascertaining that they had taken possession, went, in company with Swearingen, who ordered them off, and threatened to pull down the house. Whipple, in turn, commanded him to leave the premises, and, on his refusal, shot him dead with a pistol. The murderer is still at large, and Baker and Walker are under bail as accessories.

TALENT IN THE STATE PRISON.—A convict in Sing Sing Prison named Gallagher, and a colored convict called Tom, have sculptured in marble the four Apostles, St. Paul, St. Peter, St. Timothy, and St. John, in a style that entitles them to some rank and consideration as sculptors. The face of one of these figures is too feminine, which is the greatest fault it possesses; the others are incomparably better than many works which in their day have caused some noise, and acquired for the artists considerable reputation. —*Westchester Spy.*

NEGRO EXECUTION IN S. C.—Cato, the property of P. S. Holmes, of St. Andrew's Parish, convicted of an attempt to commit a rape, was executed on the 5th, agreeable to his sentence near the Club House, in said Parish. He was accompanied to the gallows by Rev. Mr. Hinkle, where, in a short address to his colored brethren, he acknowledged his guilt, and admonished them to beware of crime, and take an example of his dreadful end. He died without a struggle.

Police Items.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Officer Smith, of the 12th ward arrested a man called Henry Green, on a charge of knocking down a Dutchman by the name of John O-singer, of Hempstead, Long Island, while passing along Pitt st. between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night last, stealing from his pocket a purse containing about \$3, and a pocket knife. On the arrest of the prisoner the purse and money were found, belonging to the complainant. Justice Ketchum committed him in full for trial. Henry Green is a German, 40 years old, five feet seven inches high, pretty erect, very straight hair and nearly white—it was formerly black, a few black hairs still to be seen—sallow complexion—looks like a cobbler, dark grey eyes.

A COURAGEOUS GIRL.—A rascally looking fellow, calling himself Charles Morris, called at the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Van Nostrand, No. 736 Greenwich street, on Friday afternoon, rang at the bell, which was answered by Miss Margaret, a daughter of Mr. Van Nostrand, a young lady between 14 and 18 years of age. On perceiving the young lady Morris inquired if a Mr. Jones lived there? On being answered in the negative, he then inquired who did live there?—On being informed that Mr. Van Nostrand and a Mr. Southmayd resided there, asked if either were in; and on being answered in the negative, pressed into the house, and requested to be furnished with a piece of paper, on which he could leave a communication. Miss Margaret accordingly went up stairs for the purpose of obtaining the paper, but was followed by Morris into a sitting room on the second story, where he seized her, threw her violently on the floor, covered her mouth with his hand, and took out his pocket handkerchief, and attempted to thrust it into her mouth; but she got one of the villain's fingers into her mouth, and bit it so severely that he is not likely to forget. After getting his finger out of the young girl's mouth, by seizing her violently by the throat, the villain fled down stairs. Miss Margaret instantly pursued him, and seized him by the coat, as he was leaving the house, when he threw the intrepid girl into the gutter, but, nothing daunted, she again sprang on her feet, and started in pursuit, and at the same time gave the alarm, which brought to her aid two gentlemen, from one of whom he effected his escape, but was finally secured by the other, a Mr. Harriott, who delivered him over to Officer Roame.

The villain doubtless went to the house with the intention of robbing it, but finding no one in the house with the young girl, except a little sister, 5 years old, he resolved to violate her person, and nothing but her courage saved her from such a fate. Justice Roame, in default of \$500 bail, committed the fellow to prison to answer for the offence. Charles Morris is 32 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, perfectly bald, wears a smooth red wig, long hair covering his ears; grey eyes, long face, his eyes a little sunken, large head and high cheek bones; his mouth projects somewhat like a negro's; he is very slim and remarkably shrewd, having scarcely any stomach. He has been in the Eastern Penitentiary, Pa.

ATTEMPT TO PICK A POCKET.—A man calling himself Frederick Murray, was arrested by some officers of the 14th ward police, attempting to pick the pocket of Matthew Lawney, while in the crowd on the Battery on Friday, during the procession. Committed for trial by Justice Ketchum. Frederick Murray is a young Irishman, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well built, round face, dark eyes, black hair inclining to curly, somewhat freckled. He is about 37 years of age.

ESCAPED CONVICT.—A convict called Hector R. W. Brown, alias Edward Frasse, who was sentenced for a term of months to Blackwell's Island, and was employed as a runner in the keeper's office, made his escape from Blackwell's Island on a raft, on Wednesday night last, stealing two suits of clothing—one belonging to Jew Mike, the pickpocket, and the other to Swift, the mock auctioneer, who are now serving out their term of service—valued in all over \$50. No arrest at present.

ARREST OF EASTERN BURGLARS.—We received on Thursday morning last, a letter from Constable S. O. Danielson, of Portland, Maine, acquainting us with the robbery of Smith and Robinson's dry goods store of that place, of about \$2000 worth of property, and giving us a minute personal description of the rogues concerned in it, with the further information that they had started with their plunder for this city, via Boston. We of course, set about the business of turning the information to the best account, but soon had our operations brought to a stand still, by information that the rogues had been taken, and were that moment in the custody of the Chief of Police. The particulars of the arrest are well described in the following extract from the Herald, of the following morning:

"Yesterday a Jew by the name of Meyer Lieckens-riff, keeping a small clothing shop at No. 54 Orange street, was applied to by two country looking young men, to purchase a lot of dry goods, which they offered to sell cheap for cash, stating that they were from Charleston, South Carolina. Upon these statements, Lieckensriff accompanied them to a house located at No. 1 Hague-st., kept by Mrs. Mariner, on the corner of Pearl-st., and there exhibited two trunks full of dry goods, which they stated they would sell for \$250.—The Jew offered them \$50 by way of a fee, which they refused to take. Upon consideration, and from their suspicious actions, the dealer felt certain that the property must be stolen, and left the premises under a promise to call again. He gave information to officer, Captain McGrath, of the 6th ward, who with one of his men, together with the Jew, posted off to the above premises, where they found three men seated in the room smoking cigars, apparently in a high state of jollification. They were all taken into custody, together with the trunks containing the stolen property, and conveyed to the office of the Chief of Police, where they gave the names of Samuel Jackson Burns, Nathaniel Johnson and Bill Jackson. The latter, however, is one of our Five Point boys, whom they became acquainted with by visiting that neighborhood. On examining the contents of the trunks, they were found to contain a large proportion of the stolen property belonging to Messrs. Smith & Robinson, the most valuable portion of which has been pawned, and sold at various places in this city."

On being put under examination, one of them confessed the whole robbery, and stated that he had been instigated by a Jew pedlar named Fox, who had promised to give them a certain amount for the goods when they delivered them in Boston. That he had failed to keep faith, and that they had consequently brought the swag to New York on their own hook.

Constable Danielson informs us that this Fox belongs to this city, and gives the following description of his person.

"Fox, the pedlar, is a German Jew, and appears to be between 30 and 35 years of age. He is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, very dark complexion, with a profusion of black, curly, or bushy hair. He has a high Roman nose, and rather a handsome mouth. He carries his head very erect, and wears a glazed cap and a cloak."

He has not yet been arrested, but it is to be hoped that this description will put the police of the various cities on their guard, and lead to his detection wherever he may go. These travelling receivers are the instigators of very many of the burglaries and robberies that are committed in country towns and small cities. They afford facilities for the disposal and safe transportation of property which burglars could not of themselves obtain. Burns and Johnson were conveyed back to Portland by Captain McGrath on Monday last, and it was expected that he might be able to overhaul the pedlar Fox, in Boston. We hope his efforts may be attended with complete success.

A DANGEROUS LEAD.—Officer Harrison of the 4th ward, arrested on Friday night an old thief called Tom Cherry, whom he found loitering along Cherry street, having on his shoulder a bag of gunpowder, and in his mouth a lighted cigar, blowing along like a locomotive, with fire in his mouth and destruction on his shoulder. The bag is marked C. I. M., for which an owner is wanted. Apply to Mr. Stewart, clerk of police, Tombs. Justice Osborne committed the accused for examination.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A man by the name of John Conly, was arrested on Friday on a warrant issued by Justice Osborne, wherein he stands charged with having two wives, both alive and kicking, which is contrary to law, under the present constitution. It appears that the accused was married to Ann Simpson by Elder G. F. Hendrickson, pastor of the Durham Baptist Church, New York, on the 20th day of May, 1843, with whom he lived for some time, until he became enamored by the sweet charms of one Miss Mary Hodges, residing at No. 124 Columbus street, Brooklyn, whom he married likewise on the 5th day of November, 1845, the Rev. Sidney A. Cory, pastor of the 11th Baptist Church performing the ceremony. The magistrate committed him to the Tombs for examination.

A JUVENILE BURGLAR.—A boy by the name of John Carroll, alias Ephraim Fate, was arrested on Sunday night by officer Brady, of the 7th ward, on a charge of burglariously entering the coal office of James Tisdale & Co, No. 141 Cherry street. Two other boys, his accomplices, escaped from the officer by jumping over the fence.

LARCENY.—Officer Bloom, one of the efficient attaches of the Chief's office, yesterday arrested a young man on a charge of stealing some tools from the workshop of Mr. Cheesborough, carpenter, No. 23 Hudson street, also a Canton crape scarf, supposed to have been stolen, was found in his possession.

ROBBERY.—A man named Wm. More, while playing at Checkers, on Friday evening, 4th inst., in a porter house, in the 11th Ward, with John Carly, was robbed of his pocket book containing \$132. Missing it shortly after he left the porter house, he returned and found a \$50 bill lying under the table where they had been playing. He then went to Carly's house and made complaint of his loss, when Carly's wife handed him his pocket book containing \$45 of his lost money, \$34 remaining unrecovered. Carly was arrested, and in default of \$500 bail, he was committed to answer.

ARREST FOR BIGAMY.—A man named Patrick Tobin, was arrested on Saturday last, on a charge of bigamy.

CAUGHT ON THE JUMP.—A black fellow, called Matthew Pantony, was detected last night in the cabin of the schooner Condor, the rascal having extracted from the pantaloons pocket of Captain Henry Clairville a purse containing 44 cents, also a bunch of keys, all of which were found on the person of the accused, upon his arrest by officer Gregory, of the 7th ward.

DARING THIEF.—At an early hour on Saturday morning two scoundrels entered the store of James A. Clark, No. 16 Bleecker street, and inquired of the land in attendance if a suit of clothes could be furnished by night; the boy went up stairs to inquire, when one of the covies, who was a cloak, slipped a piece of broadcloth worth \$50 under it. When the boy came back with his master, the pet of the thief said "Charley, you go and get your boots and I will wait until you return." The fellow left, and the other after making further inquiries about the clothes, took his departure. The loss was not discovered until afterwards.

ARREST OF A RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Constables Joseph and Rue arrested, on Monday, a Jew by the name of Lewis Statorinsky, who keeps a second hand clothing shop at No. 50 Orange street, on a charge of buying four silk dresses and a velvet dress, valued at more than \$100, which he purchased for \$5 from two black thieves, called Anderson and Vann, who are now in prison for burglariously entering the dwelling house of Mr. John Quilan, No. 50 East Broadway, about a week ago, stealing the above property therefrom. On searching the person of the accused, several pawn tickets were found, the proceeds of which have been obtained from the pawnbrokers by the above officers—consisting of a new black cloth overcoat, several remnant of black cloth, two pieces of cassimere, also one striped do, for which an owner is wanted.

AN INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEER POLICE.—We copy the following interesting description of a novel branch of our night police, from the "City Column" of the Globe of Monday last.

It is not generally known, that this city of Gotham possesses a most singular race of night guardians, who traverse the streets in regular beats, ever on the lookout for all disorders and rogues generally, yet they serve without pay or hope of reward. This conservative force is composed of a large number of vagrant dogs, who accompany the regular "stars" in their peripatetics, coming on duty towards midnight and, as soon as the dawn streaks the east, sloping with the utmost celerity. From whence they issue or originate, no one can discover, but, as the policeman takes his solitary round, about the witching hour, suddenly he finds a four-footed side partner, who, step by step, with dogged perseverance, hangs like a shadow upon his trail.

This companionship is continued through all the lone and silent watches of the night, the cur taking up all quarrels with a most resolute determination and fighting on occasions like a very devil. Should his temporary friend meet with any opposition in the discharge of his duties, as protector of the public peace, and occasionally dive into dark alleys, and obscure lanes, they lend their aid and scare up the dark thieves and burglars, who are there sheltered. But as the dimming street lamps usher in the first origin of the day, as mysteriously as they came, they are strangely missing, and are seen no more until another midnight calls them to their nightly round.

Efforts have been made to induce these singular pupils of the school of Police to enter the Station House, but hitherto with small success. Only one of the "stars," a Seventh Ward officer, has as yet been able to allure these curvose watch-dogs from their usual habits. This latter individual, has somehow overcome the repugnance these strange animals ever manifest towards anything like intimacy, save on their own terms, and usually has a baker's dozen of them in the neighborhood of Pike st. They, however, frequently play truant and go back to their original freedom.

In fact, they are the only "Independent Police" we now have, and form a curious anomaly in the annals of Gotham.

It has been suggested that each one be designated by a leather star, attached to a suitable collar, at least to protect them from the action of the dog laws in dog days. This would be dangerous, as the "dog star" would then rage all the year round. The entire matter is, however, left to the action of the Common Council.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.—A thieving looking fellow, called John Thompson, was detected in an upper room in the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Edward Blackford, at No. 408 Pearl street, between 6 and 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, evidently with intent to steal. Mr. Blackford took the rascal into custody, and on searching his person a small chisel or "jimmy" was found in his pocket, an instrument used by burglars and fill tappers. Officers were sent for, who conveyed the prisoner before Justice Osborne, which resulted in his commitment for trial. John Thompson, 23 years of age, brown hair and sandy whiskers, slim made, blue eyes, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, Canadian by birth, goes by the name of Canada Pale, had looking, dirty face, yellow complexion.

General Sessions.

Before Theodore Scott and Alderman Walsh and Walker.—John McKee, Esq., District Attorney.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A colored man named George King, was placed at the bar at the opening of the Court this morning, on a charge of having on the 13th of January last, stolen a gold watch and guard chain, alleged to be worth \$20, the property of another colored man by the name of Robert Lewis, a waiter, employed at the Howard House. On the part of the prosecution it was shown that the property in question was stolen from the trunk of Lewis, which he kept at No. 3 Catherine Lane, whence he was removed from a person with whom he had pawned it, and that on being interrogated respecting it, he stated that he had won it by gambling. The jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to two years imprisonment in the State prison.

Trial for Bigamy.—A man apparently about 30 years old, named Charles Ryno, was then called to trial on an indictment, charging him with bigamy; in having on the 18th of November last married a young female named Maria T. Langdon; having at the same time a wife living in New Jersey. On the part of the prosecution, it was shown in evidence that the accused was married at Elizabethtown, on the 12th of June, 1838, to Mary D. Van Schaick, who is still living; that on the 18th of November last he was married to Maria T. Langdon; that by way of inducement to Miss Langdon to marry him, the accused had represented to her that he was a widower with three children, which however were with his mother, at Scotch Plains, N. J.; that he had \$700 in the Savings Bank, besides a sum of money due him for his furniture, which he sold shortly after the death of his first wife; and on that account she consented to marry the accused after an acquaintance of one month; that after living with him for about six weeks, she ascertained that his wife was still alive, when the prisoner finding that the fact had become known, absconded and was not seen again until his arrest. A. D. Russell, Esq., in opening the case in behalf of the accused, set up the plea of idiosyncy, and stated that he intended to show in evidence, that his client when ten years old was thrown with great violence from a wagon, since which time he had been incapable of speaking and acting for himself. Several witnesses were then called for the defence. Their testimony tended to show that the accused from his youth had been considered of very weak mind, and could not be entrusted to transact any business of importance. The Court at this stage of the proceedings adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Trial for Bigamy.—The trial of Charles Ryno for bigamy was resumed. The whole of the day was occupied by the defence which confined itself almost entirely to evidence of the prisoner's idiosyncy. The Court adjourned over to Saturday 11 o'clock, leaving the case undecided.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

Sentence.—At the opening of the Court this morning, a German named William H. Stoltz, who was recently convicted of an attempt to commit a burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Plea of Guilty.—Isiah Williams, a colored boy, on being placed at the bar on a charge of burglary in the 3d degree, entered a plea of guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Trial for Bigamy resumed.—The trial of Charles Ryno for bigamy, in having married a young female of this city on the 18th of November last, having a wife living at the time, was then submitted to the jury, who found the accused guilty, and the Court adjudged him to the State prison for four years.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

Plea of Guilty.—Thomas Williams, indicted for stealing on the 9th of February last, two shawls, one cane, one counterpane, one hat and one cape, from Bridget Ansel, pleaded guilty, which was received and noted, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Another.—Peter McMahon, indicted for obtaining \$5 under false pretences, by representing that he was of age, enlisting in the U. S. States army, and getting the \$5 bounty money, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Trial for Assault and Battery.—Patrick McDermott, Francis Vail, and Peter Carson, were placed upon trial for having committed a violent assault with a knife on William Scott, on the 23d of February last, at a house on Cow Bay. The Jury under the charge of the Court, found the accused severally guilty, and they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months each.

Trial for Receiving Stolen Goods.—Patrick McQuade was placed upon his trial for the above offence, in having purchased some goods which had been stolen from the store of Edward Evans, in Broadway, in the month of November last.

Mr. Evans deposed that in the month of October he purchased a piece of black cloth containing 23 yards; made one coat from it, leaving 19 yards; two months after the same piece was stolen. Also missed some remnants of other cloth, and some French cassimere; said property was stolen from the store; the whole value was about one hundred and forty dollars. The witness identified the property shown, as found in McQuade's shop. The case had not been finished when the Court adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Trial of Patrick McQuade, continued.—Edward Evans recalled and cross examined by Mr. Brady. I bought the piece of blue black cloth at Heggerty & Sons; bought it at the spring sales; I have a peculiar way of cutting a coat from a piece of cloth; I bought the doe skin cassimere of Heggerty & Co.

Direct resumed.—I found two pieces of my cloth at McQuade's store. (Identifies two pieces.)

Henry C. Spicer, policeman, sworn.—On the 2d of last June I searched the premises of Patrick McQuade in Catherine street; Capt. Bush and some other officers were with me; Messrs. Frisco, Hoyer, Evans, Pinkney, Lee, all tailors, were with us; I had a search warrant; I saw McQuade; I told him I had a search warrant to search his premises; he said well; we commenced to search; a man named Cameron was at work on the counter; McQuade's wife was there.

Q.—Was any of the goods claimed in the presence of McQuade? and if so, by whom?

Objection to by defence and objection overruled.

Wit.—Three pieces of cloth were claimed by Evans, some by Frisco, Hoyer and some by Mr. Kirland of Cedar street; I took all the goods I found to the Jefferson Market Station House; arrested McQuade at the same time; went to his shop the next day; found two pieces of cloth which were identified afterwards; they were cassimere and serge; a cloak and piece of vesting; at the time of the second search McQuade made some objections to my handling the goods; I told him we were looking for some cloths which had been stolen from different places; I also told him about a cloak which had been stolen; McQuade said he had nothing of the kind in the store; I afterwards found it there; after he had been discharged on bail he came up to the police, and asked the name of the person who swore out the search warrant; I told him a man named Ingram in Nassau street; he said he had advice of his counsel, and was going to prosecute the whole case of us; I told him I could not help it, it didn't trouble me much; he said if the men would give up his goods he wouldn't prosecute;

I said he had altered his tune since he got out of prison; he said he did not want to trouble the officers, and asked me to see the persons claiming the goods, and if they would give them up he would not prosecute; I told him I had no control over the matter; I saw him again two or three days after in the 6th avenue, he asked me if I had seen those persons? I told him no; he said he did not feel inclined to have any trouble about it; that if the persons swearing the goods were theirs he was then willing they should take them; he wanted me to see them to see if they would drop the matter, that he would pay me well for my trouble; he said I would cost money to get out of the scrape, and he would as leave pay the officers as the lawyers; I told him I had no control over the matter; he said I might intercede, that officers could do a good deal; he said if Mr. Lee would not make a complaint against him he would pay him for the goods, or return them to him, or pay him for his loss.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

TRIAL Patrick McQuade, resumed.—At the opening of the Court, Policeman Spicer was recalled and severely cross-examined by Jas. T. Brady, Esq., but nothing of importance was elicited.

Henry P. Lee sworn.—I am a tailor, at No. 125 Christopher st., had some vestings stolen from me in Sept., 1864, by William Davis, as he was called, but I soon found out his name to be Robert Mitchell, found the goods at McQuade's shop; I had some conversation with McQuade at his shop, after he was bailed. I told him that I understood he would pay me for my goods, and I wished to know if he would do so. He asked me where I lived, and I gave him my number; he said he would call and see me by the next day at 10 o'clock A. M. He did not call upon me; I never have spoken to him since; I did not ask him from whom he purchased my goods.

Robert M. Evans.—Live opposite to the store of Patrick McQuade, in Catharine st., has frequently seen men carrying in goods to his shop as late as 2 o'clock in the morning; saw a cart load; was astonished at the business he done; don't think I ever saw 20 customers in his store for 4 years.

McQuade here got up and commenced handling over some of the goods in Court, when the District Attorney said, McQuade, leave those goods alone; go way, sir, I know you.

Mr. Brady here rose and said that he insisted such conduct should not take place, as the District Attorney should not frighten any one.

District Attorney.—I do not wish to, but I know this man; he has dared Justice and has tried to intimidate me in the discharge of my duties.

Recorder.—This is all wrong, the counsel must conduct themselves properly. The goods are in possession of the Court, and must not be touched, unless by permission of the Court.

Cross-examined. I have seen Recorder Talmadge go in McQuade's shop while he was on the bench; I have seen several other persons go in; perhaps I have seen you go there.

Brady. Did you ever see me go there?

Witness. I can't say; you may have gone in; I saw Robert Mitchell go in there; McQuade said he did not care any thing about these charges, that he held the Records note for \$1000, and as long as he was on the bench he was safe.

Aldermen. What Recorder?—the present one?

Jns. No, not the present one—the one that was here before.

Mr. McKen was sworn to a point of testimony given on a previous trial, and the testimony closed.

Mr. Brady then summed up for accused.

District Attorney McKen closed for the prosecution, in an argument of uncommon and marked ability.

Recorder Scott, followed with a charge to the jury.

The jury merely retired *pro forma*, and instantly returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

The District Attorney moved for judgment, and accompanied his motion with pointed remarks relative to the career of crime of McQuade, and his various escapes through the meshes of the law.

James T. Brady, Esq., resisted the motion for his client, on the ground that he believed that errors of law had been committed by the Court in the ruling of the testimony, and therefore he should present a bill of exceptions to argue the decisions before the Supreme Court.

The Court with a proper respect for the rights of The People and the interest of the city at large, ordered McQuade to be arraigned before the bar and proceeded to impose the sentence of the law.

The Recorder briefly alluded to the long career of crime of the prisoner in the capacity of a receiver of stolen goods, and then sentenced him to the State Prison at Sing Sing, for five years.

He was instantly taken in charge by one of the officers of the Court and committed to the city prison.

W. We shall give a likeness of Pat McQuade, the Receiver, in our next number.

BURGLARY.—Officers Gregory and Holmes, of the 16th Ward, detected, about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, two fellows burglariously entering the office belonging to Johnson & Brothers, distillers in 16th st., near the 10th avenue; the rascals had forced off the rear shutters, and were in the act of entering the office for the purpose of robbing it of any valuables that might be therein, when the above officers overheard their movements, sneaked up unobserved, seized them both in the act, and conducted them before Justice Roome, who committed them both for trial. Much credit is due the officers for their vigilance in detecting these burglars.

The following is a description of the above named burglars.

George Simpson is a young Irish lad, 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, tolerably full face, very thick dark red hair, small mouth, the upper teeth project so far that they hang over the lower jaw, and hide the lower teeth; blue eyes and freckled face, rather impudent in appearance; has been in this country seven years, and says he came from Sackett's Harbour about 4 months ago.

W. McGinity is a young American lad, 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, smooth black hair, hazel eyes, very thin lips, and appears to be smart; New Yorker by birth, full face.

New Counterfeits.

MERCHANTS BANK OF FORT KEYS, \$10's.—Spurious "tens" on the bank are in circulation. The bad notes have a small eagle between the president and cashier's names. The genuine have the words, "secured by the pledge of public stocks of the State of New-York," in a circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK, BATH, MAINE, No. 221, let. D, dated Nov. 3, 1846.—altered from some broken Bank, and easily detected by the words, "State of Maine," and "Bath," being printed over an erasure.

ALBANY CITY BANK, ALBANY, N. Y., \$2's, vignette, female, holding a sickle. Burton & Gurley, Engravers.

BANK OF NEWBURN, N. Y., \$10's.—spurious notes of this Bank are out. They have a vignette of a female and eagle. "Ten" across the left end.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TRANSPORT.—An English criminal sentenced to ten years transportation is sent to Australia or Norfolk Island. He is then set to labor for a short time for the Government, after which he is turned over as a slave to some colonist to labor on his farm.

CULPRIT.—Sentences of imprisonment include the first and last day. The time thus gained on a thirty day sentence, reduces it in fact to 29, and others in like manner.

JURIST.—Our opinions of the institution called the "Grand Jury" have been given in full, though we have not been able to furnish one tithe, nay, not the tithe of a tithe of the arguments against it. We are opposed to it in any form, though we admit it might be rendered tolerable by the restraints of open sessions. A man need not be a lawyer to know that he is a victim of oppression if he be secretly condemned; or that secret tribunals are in derogation of the spirit of our institutions. The spectacle of a body acting in the name of The People, who are irresponsible to The People, is an anomaly in a representative government. The sway of such a body is omnipotent of all restraint and its acts are tyranny.

"G. H."—LANCASTER—will please accept our thanks for his polite attentions.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

TRANSPORTATION.—EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF IMPRISONMENT.—NECESSITY OF REFORM.—The recent horrible death of Monroe Edwards in the Sing-Sing prison, and its equally revolting cause, has revealed to the public an evil connected with our present system of imprisonment, which, though it appears to have escaped general observation, has long been a source of deep concern to those who have had opportunities to observe its havoc. We allude to a vice that is incident to the solitude of every male convict in a state prison; a vice which, from its peculiar character, cannot be reached or controlled by measures of physical restraint—and which, unless checked or obviated by an entire change of system, will continue to be, as it ever has been, the baneful source of a large majority of the deaths which occur in every state prison. It was to this infatuation that Monroe Edwards owed his death, and it is the same terrible vengeance of vitiated passions that converts nearly every five or ten year sentence into a sentence of death. Not the sudden merciful killing of the gallows; not the sharp and short deliverance of the guillotine; not the instantaneous acquittal of a file of musketry—but a protracted, hideous and tantalizing dissolution, an incessant and disgusting waste of nature, a gradual crumbling of the structure and the mind, until nothing remains but a loathsome, idiotic shadow, scarce worthy of the victory of Death.

There is no extravagance in this picture,—no exaggeration in its details. It is but the natural sequence of a false condition of existence, and can be productive of only false results—to wit: disease, lunacy, and death, instead of rational restraint and reformation.

There appears to be but one remedy which can be adapted to this state of things, without violence to morals or an aggravation of the mischief. That remedy is the system of colonization or transportation, pursued for a number of years by the English government, and which has proved itself so superior to all other vindications of the penal code. A system comprising a just idea of restraint and punishment, and yet consistent with the laws of nature and the economy of human life. A system, the benefits of which are equal to the malefactor and the State, and which confers upon the latter valuable maritime posts, while it redeems the criminal by tempting him to reformation through a benevolent system of rewards for industry and good behaviour, and an enlarged experience of the blessings of heaven, which can only be appreciated in a state of partial liberty.

We hold that every system which does not contemplate those latter results is radically wrong. Indeed, every system is false that is made in contravention of the first laws of nature, and every rule is barbarous by which a man may die. Confinement in cells is in direct contravention of the physical laws of action, and the gloom which it engenders upon the mind encourages those desperate reliefs which lead to death. If, therefore, men wilt and dwindle under a false condition, the laws of the creation are assailed, and the condition must be changed. If they die through the same cause, the prerogative of heaven has been assumed and must be relinquished, and its continuance in human hands repudiated.

The subject of prison reform has long occupied the attention of philanthropists, but they do not appear as yet to have fallen upon a thorough method. They have been pained at the stereotypes of misery and crime which the prison system stamps in the very face of surrounding happiness and social thrift, but instead of seeking to eradicate the leprous blemish, to ban-

ish this mortifying reproach upon civilization and Christianity beyond familiar observation, they have labored only to soften its hideousness, and have been content to triumph in ameliorations. This policy has been the mistake of years, and we ask now for the adoption of a radical reform that will comprehend a purification of society, a relief to public sentiment, a benefit to the State, and the reform and future welfare of the criminal.

It may be objected that we have neither the means nor the power to accomplish what we propose, but these objections will give way to a brief examination. There are numerous islands reposing on the bosom of the Pacific ocean, which have been discovered by our navigators, and which could be assumed by the general government, and assigned for the convict colonization of the States. The full scope of the advantages which must result from the adoption of such a system of colonization challenges the consideration of the statesman as well as the philanthropist, but as both, when fairly exercised, are congenial with each other, we recommend the benefits of transportation over our present system of harboring vice and forbidding its expulsion, to the general attention of every thoughtful citizen.

RETELL, THE FEMALE ABORTIONIST.—We give on our first page a representation of the abortionist Retell, accompanied with a device which the genius of our artist has selected as typical of her infernal mystery.

The public know the character, but none know it so well as the corrupt minions in official place who have for years tampered with her crimes and secretly received her gold in exchange for an immunity in wholesale bloodshed. For years has she triumphed over the law, defied public indignation, and laughed at the denunciations of the press. Others of her mystery—understrappers and retailers in the work of death, have felt the pinch of power and have been borne down by interested combinations, but she has gone scot free of any check, and is still free to proclaim to the world her readiness to stifle human life at so much per deed. The law has swept every rival from her path, and she remains mistress paramount, in a scheme of practical destruction, beside which the cold philosophy of Malthus takes the look of mercy, and the lasso of the Indian strangler becomes a minor horror. In the heart of this metropolis, she holds her bloody empire. In this city, so vain of its good name, she sits in a spacious den, tricked out in gorgeous finery for the superficial eye, but crowded in its extensive labyrinth with misguided frailty, and teeming with groans and misery and death. Her patients are of three classes, and her treatment has an equal scope. There is oil of tanzy and steel filings for the first; pinioned arms, a probe and a male performer for those who have grown heavier with sin, and a rude delivery and unskillful treatment for others who like the unfortunate Mary Applegate carry the fruit of an illicit love until its perfect time.

What becomes of the children thus delivered we can readily imagine, from the numerous infants alive and dead, which are sprinkled about our city on stoops and in areas, in the course of every week; but there arises at this point a more fearful inquiry—What becomes of the groaning mother if she perchance expire under this execrable butchery? Alas, we have no longer even the consolation of a doubt. The question has been answered in the developments of a public trial. No funeral train ever leaves the den where she expires; no band of mourning friends follow the body to the grave; and no tolling bell or solemn prayer sanctifies its consignment to consecrated ground, but the carcass is thrust uncleaned into a sack, lugged to some secret dead-house, and there tumbled out for a medical orgie and the mutilations of the dissecting knife. Thus perishes all trace of the murders of the abortionist. The refuse bones that are scattered on the dung heap, or the skull that grins from the top of a doctor's cabinet, afford no trace of the blooming cheeks and rounded limbs of the once beautiful victim of these chartered murderers.

We are not led to these remarks with the view of spurring the authorities to bring this woman to justice. That hope is past. Our intention is not to arouse public indignation to her course—for already her name is never mentioned without a curse; but we would warn the misguided females who invoke her aid in the hope to hide their shame, that they consign themselves to the mercy of a fiend, and desperately seek their death.

A PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.—There is an institution in London for the education and employment of the destitute off-spring of convicts, and also for criminal children. It is justly called "The Philanthropic Society."

THE JERSEY LOTTERY.—The excitement occasioned by the false drawing of this lottery which was made on Monday, the 1st, and the particulars of which we last week described, has not yet quite subsided. The managers adopted the only safe course left them, and paid the prizes in the erroneous, as well as in the true drawing. This has given perfect satisfaction to all the ticket holders, but the rascally policy-men, still insist that the false drawing was a premeditated trick to break them down. It is of but little consequence to the community whether they are right or wrong, but it would be a matter of great consequence and great benefit to the morals of the city and the condition of the poor, if the whole batch of lottery and policy vendors in the city, could be sent to the penitentiary, or to some other place of like character, that would hold them.

A LUCID INTERVAL.—The Philadelphia Grand Jury for the present term, having been cautioned by the Court against the rage for condemnation usually evinced by bodies of their character, have reversed the spectacle furnished by their immediate predecessors, who made such sweeping work with almost every case, and have thus far ignored more than one half of the complaints that came before them. The Court publicly thanked them for their moderation, and the tax payers of the county will doubtless feel equally obliged to them for the saving they made in the expenses of frivolous trials. The lawyers and pettifoggers are the only parties who do not rejoice in this lucid interval.

THE AMERICAN OUTLAWS.—We direct the attention of our readers to the announcement in our advertising columns of the intended issue of a work in Philadelphia, promising to develop the bloody deeds and mysterious orgies of a secret fraternity of American Outlaws, who for years maintained an organization under the associate title of the "Secret Band of Brothers." The work has been compiled for the press by J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, who in a private letter has informed us, that the revelations of the coming volume are prepared from a mass of authentic papers, which fell in his hands in a most singular manner. The work will doubtless be looked for with much interest by the public.

AN ASSQUATULATOR DISCOVERED.—Alexander McDonald, the heavy bank defaulter, whose flight from Charleston, last Spring, created so much excitement, was accidentally discovered at Bowling Green, Mo., by a gentleman who knew him. He had been employed for some time in teaching school there, under an assumed name. He had lost his huge, portly appearance, and had diminished into a comparative shadow. He affected to be entirely ignorant of anything that had transpired in Charleston since his absence, and denied having brought any money away with him. If we recollect aright, his frauds exceeded \$200,000.

RELIEF TO THE DYING.—The Churches in this city have contributed liberally towards the relief of the starving thousands of Ireland. The generous struggle is still going on, and for once the difference of sect makes no distinction among the laborers. The Catholic Churches alone have contributed over \$33,000, and some of the poorest of the protestants subscribed the largest sums. We have not heard that Trinity Church, with her monstrous wealth, has yet been touched with the heavenly spirit of relief.

THE BOSTON JACK SHEPHERD.—The boy, Wm. Gracie, accused of attempting a highway robbery upon his companion, Hugh McElroy, with a pistol in the streets of Boston, one night last week, was called up for examination on Monday, and discharged in default of any witness against him. He proved a good character, and it is thought that the complaint of the boy McElroy was false.

CALVIN RUSS, THE MURDERER.—This wretched man, who was to have been executed in the Prison Yard on Friday of this week, has had his sentence commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. To a man of his nervous temperament and horror-haunted mind, the change will be inconceivably more terrible than death.

DESCRIPTION OF ROGUES.—Police officers of the different cities will do well to consult the descriptions of several rogues given among our police intelligence, and now in custody in our prisons. It may be that they will recognise some customer whom they may want to see.

SACRILEGE.—Some sacrilegious villain entered the Methodist Protestant Church, Wentworth st., Charleston, S. C., on Friday night the 19th inst., and carried away some of the furniture used for the communion service. No traces of the rogue had been discovered.

PAT McQUADE CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.—It will be seen by reference to our Sessions reports, that this double dyed and infamous rogue is convicted once more, and is this time actually sentenced to the State Prison. We owe the first of these results to the perseverance of the District Attorney, and the second to the firmness of the Court. A great service has been rendered, and the public will appreciate it. We hope the convict will be sent up to Sing-Sing at once, to preclude the danger of any more defeats of justice. We refer the reader to the testimony of the trial for an explanation of the means by which this flagrant offender has heretofore triumphed over the law.

CHAMPION IN LOUISVILLE.—Horace D. Champion alias George Thompson, the celebrated Hotel Thief, who was arrested a short time ago by Captain Winter in New Orleans, arrived in Louisville, Ky., on the 25th of February, in irons, and was transferred to the jail to await sentence on some previous convictions, the penalties of which he had evaded by an escape from prison. He will get the full extent of the law for all of his offences in that city.

CASE OF CAPTAIN TITTLE.—We have received a certificate from Wm. H. De Groot, in explanation of the one signed by him, published in our paper of week before last. This, with some other facts, will be given in our next.

PRIZE FIGHT.—Yankee Sullivan and Bob Cant, through certain backers, closed arrangements in this city, on Wednesday night, to fight a prize fight on the 10th of May, for \$1000 a-side. The backers of Sullivan won the choice for the place of the fight which will not be north of the state of Delaware. The public authorities of the south will therefore be on their guard.

CONVICTION OF AN EMIGRANT HYENA.—Among the convictions in the Special Sessions on Tuesday last, was that of Charles Henry Harris, who keeps the Walton House in Pearl street. He was found guilty of attempting to extort money from a lady who had taken lodging in his house with her family, on the second day of her arrival in this country. The rascal had charged her \$14.25 for one day's board for herself, her sister, and her two boys, and locked her up, and threatened to beat her if she did not pay him. He was sentenced to the City Prison for fifteen days, and to pay a fine of \$50. He should have been sent to Blackwell's Island.

BURGARS IN LANCASTER, PA.—We perceive by a letter in the Philadelphia Ledger over the signature of Geo. Hughes the efficient police officer of Lancaster, that a gang of burglars have lately made the latter place the scene of their depredations. Three hotels were burglariously entered in the course of a single night. These operations, and the recent operations in New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, S. C., and other places, chronicled in this week's paper, account for the disappearance, during the winter, of the most notorious of the professional rogues of high degree, who usually infest this city. The burglaries in Lancaster may have been committed by some of the express robber gang, who were released by compromising with the officers some months ago. All of them have kept pretty busily engaged since they were "turned up" and allowed to resume their business.

ARRESTS FOR FALSE PRETENCE.—A batch of alleged mock merchants, or commercial swindlers, named James L. Porter, John W. Moore, Isaac Riggs, Thomas Biggs, and Abel Biggs, have been arrested and swept into the Tombs, on a charge of combination and conspiracy to defraud. Being possessed of means, they have secured able counsel, and managed to obtain several hearings before Judge Edmonds on habeas corpus, for reduction of bail. The last of these examinations (Tuesday) resulted in their admission to bail in the sum of \$2000, to appear and answer before the General Sessions, for the high crimes charged against them. The first of these men, James L. Porter, is the same individual who, some months ago, went bail for Andros, the notorious counterfeiter, who has disappeared to parts unknown.

It appears that the organized plans, conspiracies, and combinations of the above party to defraud the merchants of this city, on the old false pretence game of reference from one to the other, was exposed by one of their confederates, named Jesse D. Conklin. A tolerable atonement.

TIRRELL IN PRISON.—Albert J. Tirrell, the mesmeriser of Maria A. Bickford, is employed in the Massachusetts State Prison in the business of copper plate engraving. We have not heard that he has evinced any symptoms of somnambulism since his incarceration.

A FEMALE MATTHIAS.—It appears that a colored woman living as a servant in Williamsburgh in the family of a copper plate engraver doing business in this city, recently confirmed her employer, his wife, and wife's sister, in the belief that she was the Messiah, and caused them to worship her as such. In the fulfilment of her divine mission, she ordained that her once employer, but now abject servant, should kiss her every morning. This rather turned his faith and his stomach too, and he incontinently ejected the impostor from his household. His wife and her sister, however, were so indignant at the violence which had been done to the sacred pretensions of the pseudo prophetess, that they actually preferred to follow her forth as disciples rather than remain after she had gone. In consequence of this state of things, proceedings were taken before a magistrate, who, after hearing the evidence, made an order for the admission of the parties into an insane asylum. The prophetess herself has been consigned to the Kings county Lunatic Asylum, while the wife and sister are now at a private institution at Flushing.

ENDED AT LAST.—The great Benton and Thomas case, which has for a long time caused so much excitement in the country, has at length been brought to a conclusion, by the voluntary withdrawal of the counsel of Ex-Governor Thomas, and their solemn statement, that after a most careful investigation of the case they have found their client's charges against the purity of his wife, and the integrity of those who have stood her friends in her trying ordeal, are totally without foundation, and have proceeded entirely from an unhappy delusion, or morbid monomania, which has obtained possession of the defendant's mind. This declaration was deemed satisfactory by the prosecution, and was accepted by Mr. Benton on behalf of himself and all concerned; and upon the motion of the prosecuting counsel, a nolle prosequi was entered on the indictment.

It appears, therefore, that Ex-Governor Thomas is a monomaniac, and not a miscreant, and is entitled to pity instead of execration. We feel sincerely gratified at this conclusion of affairs, for the sake of that deeply injured lady, his wife.

Whereabouts of Tom Kanouse—Travelling Cognomen—Location of Col. Winfree.

Richmond, March 1st 1847.
Messrs. Camp and Wilkes.—Gentlemen.—The notorious Tom Kanouse passed through this city a few days since, on his way south. He was very genteelly dressed, and put up at one of our hotels under the assumed name of "Taylor." He appeared to be well supplied with "stuff," which I suppose is the proceeds of some hotel robbery or counterfeit money. Col. Jim Winfree, who escaped from an officer in your city while under arrest at the "Cornucopia," is also here. He is in his usual poor condition, and of no account.

As Tom Kanouse alias Taylor, is on an exploring expedition to the South, we add his personal description for the benefit of hotel keepers and travellers. He is about 5 feet 7½ inches high, very erect—dark grey eyes, brown hair, fine teeth, and about 28 years old. He dresses very genteel, and is prepossessing in his manners and appearance. He is a general hotel thief, and dealer in counterfeit money.—Eds. N. P. Gaz.

GLEANINGS FROM A GATHERED HARVEST.—This is the title of an extremely neat little volume of 216 pages, containing the gathered excellencies of the ripe and experienced pen of M. M. Noah, Esq., most familiarly known in this community as Major Noah. We receive this little book as a kind, and well meant offering of past time to the present age, and commend its bland philosophy, its old fashioned common sense and its amiable truths, to all who can appreciate the substantial remains of history. The work is issued by H. Long and Brothers, "progressive" publishers, 32 Ann street.

NORTH AMERICAN SCENERY.—We have received three of a series of numbers, now in course of publication under the above title, which are devoted to the illustration of the prominent portions of the scenery of this country, and accompanied by a descriptive letter press. The numbers before us are of folio size and the illustrations are colored lithographs of a very high style of art. The literary department by John Keese, Esq., is marked with similar merit. Published by H. Long & Brother, 32 Ann st.—price 25 cents.

JOHN GLENN THE ROBBER.—This desperate marauder has been disposed of in New Orleans for six months, by being sent to the work house for that time as a vagrant.

THE ANTICS OF AUTHORITY.—The mayor of Pittsburg has been prosecuted by a respectable freeholder of that city for arresting and confining him as a vagrant, and for refusing to admit him to bail until his honor had gratified his spite. The citizen's name is Lewis Jamison, and the charge against him is walking in the streets a little before daybreak in the morning.

Reported for the National Police Gazette.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SINGULAR CASE OF RAPE ON SUSAN ANN WILLIS, BY Edward Humphreys, Tailor.

The investigation of this remarkable case that has created so much interest, in a certain circle, closed before Justice Timson, of the Essex Market Police, on Saturday last, during which time the following extraordinary testimony was elicited:

SUSAN ANN WILLIS.—The young girl in question, testified that she will be fifteen years old on the 18th of March, was born in this city, and lives with her uncle H. Ezekiah Bance, at 290 Bowery. That about three months ago, while leaving St. Paul's Church, in Broadway, on Sunday morning, she was followed by a man, who kept close to her and spoke to her several times, without her replying. That when they reached the corner of the Bowery and Houston street, he said he was glad to see her at church, and inquired if she was coming in the afternoon. She replied yes, but did not go to church. That during the week she accidentally met the same man in Chatham street, when he told her his name was Edwards, and that he was a dry goods merchant in Pearl street, and they then separated. That on the Sunday following she met him again at St. Paul's church, and had a conversation with him, and continued to meet him almost every Sunday afterwards at the same place. That on Wednesday, February 24th, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, she met him in the Bowery near 8th street, and he told her if she would meet him again on Thursday evening, at the corner of Houston and the Bowery, he would take her out sleigh riding. He met her according to appointment, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when he took her down in town, pretending to be in search of a sleigh. That while on the route, he stopped at a house, and induced her to go in, as he said, to warm themselves. That he took her into a well furnished room where there was a fire and a bed, and commenced kissing her, and desired her to go to bed with him. That she refused, and he then told her he loved her and would marry her if she would comply. That she again refused, and told him to marry her first. That he refused to do that, and then locked the door and put the key in his pocket, saying, it was of no use for her to refuse; and then grasped her round the waist, lifted her upon the bed, and committed a rape upon her person.

Upon this affidavit, a young man named Edward Humphreys, who is a cutter in the tailoring store of Benjamin H. Robinson, 175 Broadway, and who boards at 63 Dey street, was arrested and appeared before Justice Timson, with his counsel J. M. Smith, Esq.

Miss Willis was then subjected to a rigid cross-examination in presence of her counsel, John Graham, Esq., in which she stated the following additional particulars:—That she had never been out alone so late in the evening before, and that it was between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the offence that she got home—that Edwards used to sit in the gallery of St. Paul's church, and their interviews were generally after morning service—that he also met her at the Allen street Methodist church. In relation to his conduct at the house where the offence was committed, she said that when he commenced taking liberties with her, she resisted, and told him that she was "unwell," but he still persisted, and said that that did not make any difference, and finally accomplished his purpose—that she did not cry out but once, nor alarm the folks in the house, and that she saw no one when she came out, but that a woman came to the door after they had entered the room, and Humphreys gave her some money, and she left a candle—that she could sing, but did not sing in the room whilst they were there—that after they left the house they went to get a sleigh, and he refused to pay the price, and they then went to an oyster saloon in Broadway and got some oysters together, and afterwards he went home with her and left her at the door, and on being questioned that night by her relatives where she had been, she said she had been walking, and the next morning she told a young woman in the house, named Catherine, the whole story, and told her to tell her aunt, and finally told her relatives the same day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Willis, the grandmother of the complainant testified to the fact of the complainant's leaving her house, No. 390 Bowery, on the night in question, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and returning again at about 12 o'clock at night. That she appeared ill used, and her hair and clothes disordered, and on examination of the latter next morning they evinced marks of forcible intercourse.

On the evening of the 26th of February she met the accused at the door of the house No. 390 Bowery where she resides; that he inquired for Miss Willis, and said that he had engaged to take her a sleigh riding; she then asked him if he was the gentleman who was with her the night before, and he said "Yes, and that she was going sleighing with him that evening." He was then arrested by officer Relyea, when Susan came in and spoke to him. "Good evening, Mr. Edwards," and he recognised her by bowing his head.

In her cross examination she stated that Susan, the complainant, had been placed in the lunatic asylum a year ago last January, and remained there until the spring following.

Gilbert S. Savage testified that he was present when Humphreys was arrested, and he admitted that he was with complainant the night before, but refused to tell where he took her.

Edward Humphreys, the accused, was then examined on the charge alleged against him, when he stated that he had never seen complainant before Thursday night, the 26th of February, and he then met her in Broadway, near the Alhambra, at about 10 o'clock; that she passed up the street and he followed her, and when opposite Lafayette Hall she smiled and bowed to him; that this induced him to follow on, and he spoke to her, and she said she was waiting for a friend and was very cold; that he offered his services to walk with her, and they went to a house in Broome street that she selected; that after entering the room up stairs he kissed her a number of times, and finally she sung two or three songs; that ascertaining that she was "unwell" they left without his having any intercourse with her; that he then took her to an oyster house in Broadway, and got some oysters, and then went home with her, and arrived there about 11 o'clock.

Eliza Greene for defence, testified that she lived at the house 87 Mercer st. kept by Mrs Jackson and Cyrus Stevens; that a young man and woman came there on Thursday night, Feb. 26th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and occupied the front room, but could not say that the complainant and accused were positively the parties; that the woman sung in the room, and she knocked at the door and told them they didn't allow singing in the house.

Several persons employed in the store with Humphreys testified to his whereabouts on the Sunday's and other days that the complainant stated they had met at St. Paul's Church and in the street.

Dr. Samuel C. Ellis, for defence, testified that the complainant was sent to the asylum for derangement of intellect, arising from a "functional disorder of the uterus at the age of puberty in relation to the menstrual flux, which is not an uncommon thing." That he had examined the complainant since the alleged offence, but could observe nothing by outward or in-

ternal marks that indicated either a forcible or any recent connection.

Rufus D. Fitcher, for defence, testified that he saw him going up Broadway in a sleigh on Thursday night and left him at Corporal Thompson's between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, for defence, testified that he could have decided on Saturday by an examination, whether sexual intercourse by force or consent, had taken place for the first time on the Thursday previous.

The case was summed up by Counsel and the Magistrate held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1000 to appear on trial before the Sessions.

The complainant in the above case has been in a state of derangement since her examination at the police office.

AFFECTING CRIM. CON. CASE IN PHILADELPHIA—FLIGHT—PURSUIT AND ARREST OF THE GUILTY PAIR.—We extract the following relation from the Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday.

Elopement of a Frenchman and the wife of his Benefactor—Pursuit and Arrest of the Parties. On Friday morning last, complaint was made to Alderman Bulkley, by an afflicted father of a family, that a certain Monsieur Amadee de Grot, alias Monsieur de Roseville, had decamped early in the morning with the wife of the party complaining, and his little boy, about three years of age, together with about \$500 in gold coin, jewelry and clothing. The telegraph was resorted to, and every available means tried to discover the direction of the parties, a trace being at last discovered at about 5 o'clock the same evening. The Alderman despatched officer Schlemm with a fleet horse, who, after sundry failures of the beast, by sliding in the mud, reached New Castle at midnight. There, procuring some officers, he hired a boat and hailing a craft coming up the Delaware, soon discovered that the vessel he was in search of, the "Wm. J. Watson," bound to Antigua, was off Bombay Hook. The steamboat Cohansie coming within hail, soon after, officer Schlemm brought her to, and chartering her, run her along side of the brig containing the loving couple, which the officer boarded, and after arresting the party, placed the baggage and all on board the Cohansie. From thence he transferred them to a schooner bound up the Delaware, which he chartered for the purpose, and arriving on Sunday morning, returned the lady and child to the arms of the distressed, but now overjoyed husband and family. The Chevalier was gallantly introduced before the Alderman yesterday morning, and committed to Moyamensing Castle for comfortable quarters in default of \$1000 bail. There are circumstances accompanying this affair, which render the crime of the betrayer of innocence one of peculiar aggravation. He had been taken into the family by the husband for motives of charity, and being a countryman of the lady, took advantage of this circumstance to worm himself into her affections, and finally induced her to flee from home under his protection, with the youngest of her children, leaving an elder one behind her. The event has cast a gloom over the happiness of the whole family, and from commiseration for their feelings the name is suppressed for the present.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.

We extract the following case of horrible depravity from the Richmond Republican of the 6th inst. It appears to have been reported by the editor himself.

Police Court, Richmond.

Mayor Lambert, Presiding.

TRIAL FOR RAPE.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1847.

Thompson Burgess, a mongrel or mulatto fellow, lately from the penitentiary, where he had been confined for horse stealing, was examined this morning, on charge of committing a rape upon a small white girl, 12 years old, named Martha Ann Adams, daughter of that vile and profligate old hag, Lucy Adams, (who is also the mother of a negro boy) and with whom Burgess has been living as a husband for some time.

The little girl swears positively her person was forcibly violated by Burgess. She also said attempts had been made by her mother, a Mr. Tripp, and a Mr. Wilkerson, to induce her to say she had met this loathsome villain in the woods, by agreement, and had received the paltry sum of 25 cents as the price of her virtue. A little girl in company with her, swore she saw Burgess force her into the woods, and heard him threaten her life.

The evidence in the case is of too delicate a nature for us to publish this morning; but we possibly may, on the final trial, get it up in an extra sheet.

The counsel for the prisoner will doubtless use all their ingenuity to impeach the evidence of this little girl, and thereby save the neck of this inhuman villain, who, not content with his own infamy, has sought incessantly, by his own confession, to drag to the depth of perdition, a poor, friendless young girl. We trust, however, the eye of the law will not be blinded by their combined ingenuity as lawyers, but will weigh the matter [well, and award to this fiend such punishment as his brutality merits. If the case of rape shall not be made out, we trust that Justice will not grow weary, but will arraign him upon another charge, and give him his deserts. During our experience as a reporter, we have never seen any case equal to it. Here, the mother, because she has been the mistress of this vile wretch, appears in court, and in the most hellish manner, attempts, by her oath, to barter away the chastity of her own child, for the liberty of a renegade and outlaw—declaring as her opinion, that no violence was used against her daughter, who is a weak, sickly looking girl; but that she voluntarily disposed herself of virtue, simply to gratify the animal propensity of an incarnate fiend.

His honor called a court on him for the 12th inst., when the case may possibly be decided.

Mobile Intelligence.

The following exploits we extract from our latest Mobile papers:

Hotel Thief in Mobile.—A heavy robbery was committed the 24th inst. at the boarding house of Mrs. Patterson, on Royal street, by a man named John Hook. He entered the sleeping apartment where two gentlemen, [E. A. Leavenworth and Mr. Willis] were sleeping and stole from the former a sum amounting to \$1000, and from the latter a fine gold watch. The police were instantly set on his track, and yesterday morning he was arrested about daylight by three of the city guard in a house on Cedar street. In his possession were found \$945 and fifty cents in money and the stolen watch. Both the money and watch were identified by their owners. The prisoner was examined before the mayor yesterday morning, and, in default of a bond in the sum of \$2000, was sent to jail, to await his trial in the Criminal Court. He is said to be quite a young man.

Highway Robbery in Mobile.—An audacious attempt at robbery was made on Thursday evening, 4th inst., at Mobile. The facts are as follows: It appears that three persons, Dr. Z. H. Creim and a man named Morgan of Pickens County, in this State, under some pretext induced a gentleman (G. W. Griggs) from Macon, Miss., after tea to take a stroll with them to gas works. The parties had a slight boarding house acquaintance. On their return, Morgan seizing an opportunity, struck Griggs on the head with a heavy stick and knocked him down. They then attempted to rob him, but he cried out so loudly that the robbers, fearing a rescue, fled as fast as they could. Griggs returned home, and immediately gave information to the city police. Warrants were issued and Creim was arrested. Morgan was not found and is still at large. The prisoner was examined yesterday before R. D. Wiggins, Esq. There was no evidence to justify his detention and he was discharged. Griggs, from the confusion of the assault, could not recollect enough to testify very distinctly as to the identity of the person arraigned.

Burglaries in Charleston.—There have been several adroit burglaries committed lately in Charleston, which furnish evidence of having been committed by master hands. One of them, and probably not a regular professional job, is thus described by the Charleston Mercury of the 24th.

The counting house of W. C. Dukes & Co., was robbed on Saturday night, by some villain, who by means unknown, had previously got possession of the key of the strong box. Fortunately there was not a very large amount of money left in the chest. It is supposed that he stole the key during the week, and his own letter, which he left on the desk, and which we give verbatim, explains his subsequent achievement. Here it is:

"Mr. Duke—I took the other day with every body was out de konty house the key of the chest, and I hid myself under the cotton till all was gun and den I tooked the key and got the box and tooked all the money to send to my Ireland. I am off by this you will find de key in your desk under some papers. I am gann to Ireland."

It is to be hoped, says the Mercury, that this benevolent and charitable gentleman will shortly have an opportunity of testing what weight his motives will have on the friends of a Court of Justice.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Sumterville Banner of the 3d instant gives the following particulars of the murder and suicide noticed some days ago:—It is again our painful duty to record a murder, attended by successful suicide, committed by a man of the name of Samuel Stuckey, on February 23d, near Spring Hill, in Claremont county, of this district. Stuckey, it seems, had not well treated his wife, had left her suddenly and unknown to her, and after converting the greater part of his property into ready money, had gone to Georgia to seek a new location, as was supposed. This was six or seven weeks since. His wife, finding him gone, she knew not where, by her friends' advice, sold the remaining property, and went to live with her mother. On the 20th February, Stuckey returned at night, and asked lodging as a traveler, merely, at her mother's. It was refused, for his voice was known. His wife, however, conversed with him for some time, also on the morning of the next day, each time refusing to live with him, though he acknowledged his wrong. On the morning of the 23d she saw him again, and agreed to remain with him the coming night at the house of his aunt, which she failed to do. A little after sunrise on the 23d, she again met him at the gate. After the lapse of a few minutes, the report of a pistol was heard, and it was found that he had shot her with a pistol and killed her—the ball having entered just below her left eye—on her final refusal to live with him. After killing his wife, he walked from the gate about one hundred and fifty yards, lay down on the ground, and, with another pistol, shot himself dead through the head, the ball entering behind his right ear. Stuckey succeeded in consummating his entire design by the use of surer and more certain means than those used by Stark. It is much to our regret that our duty, after the short interval of one month, compels us to record a second instance of this kind in Sumter District, South Carolina.

PROPERTY FOR A WATCH.—A mulatto was committed to jail in this town, says the Springfield Republican, a short time since, for stealing a watch from Mr. Jonathan Bangs. He will have his trial at the next criminal term of the Common Pleas. Sixteen years ago, the same prisoner stole the same watch from the same person, and was sentenced to a short term in the State Prison for the burglary, the watch having then been stolen from the house of the owner.

U. S. Court.

MARCH 4.

United States District Court.—Before Judge Betts. *Charge of Larceny on the High Seas.*—George Leach and William Kenny, two of the crew of the ship Niagara, and Michael Gordon, a boy, about ten years of age, who had stowed himself on board before the ship left Liverpool, and was not discovered until after she was three days out, were put on their trial under an indictment charging them with having broken open the chest of a gentleman named Griffin, a passenger, and stealing various articles therefrom, the property of Mr. Griffin. Leach and Kenny were both found guilty, and remanded for sentence. Gordon was discharged in consequence of his youth, and it appearing that he was made a tool of by Leach and Kenny.

Charge of Manslaughter.—Capt. George Tucker, of the ship Pontiac, of Portsmouth, N. H., indicted for the manslaughter of one of his passengers, on the voyage from Liverpool to this port, in the month of December last, was discharged on his own recognizance, with liberty for the District Attorney to try him hereafter if he shall see fit.

The United States vs. George Gillman, John Weaver and two others.—The prisoners were indicted for an attempt to create a revolt on board the ship Meloka. After they went on board, they refused to do duty, on pretense that there was not sufficient water, and that the provisions were bad. There was another defence set up for Gillman, to wit: that it was expressly agreed that he should not be compelled to go if the ship was to be commanded by her present captain. The case is adjourned to Monday next.

Oyer and Terminer.

MARCH 5.

Before Judge Edmonds, Aldermen Compton and Benson.

In the case of George C. King, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, the court ordered a *non prosequi* to be entered. In the case of Walter Meade, also indicted for false pretences, a demurrer was interposed, on the ground that it was averred in the indictment that a felony had been committed, and that the greater crime absorbed the latter; that therefore the indictment was bad. The court took the same view, and quashed the indictment.

The People vs. John M. Seear.—The case of this man had been transferred from the Sessions, where he had been indicted for selling lottery policies. Every thing had been arranged in his favor, he plead "guilty," and put in affidavits that he had quit the business. The court then sentenced him to pay a fine of \$50.

Special Sessions.

Before the Recorder and two Aldermen.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

William Crosby was tried for an assault and battery on his wife, penitentiary two months; Elizabeth Wilson stealing gold pencil case, &c., penitentiary 3 months; John Farrell stealing a coat worth \$10, penitentiary three months; James Jones stealing dresses, penitentiary 1 month; Mary Tobin stealing silk, penitentiary 3 months; John McGowan and James McKay, assault and battery, judgment suspended. Adjourned to Tuesday.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Michael Tepeny was tried for stealing \$3 in money; penitentiary 6 months. Geo. Cicco, stealing cotton; penitentiary 3 months. Charles H. Harris, assault and battery; city prison 15 days, and fined \$50. Timothy Shee, assault and battery; city prison 15 days. Catherine Saxton, for stealing money; judgment suspended. John McCune, stealing a hat; city prison 10 days. John McManus, stealing \$1.50 in copper coin; penitentiary 6 months. Samuel Thomas, stealing a shawl; penitentiary 3 months. James Robinson, assault and battery on an officer; penitentiary 6 months. John Murray, stealing a handkerchief; penitentiary 6 months. George Wilson stealing a coat; penitentiary 6 months. Wm. Hunt, stealing carpet bags—three charges—remanded for sentence. John Scott, stealing boots; penitentiary 6 months. John Moses, colored, stealing \$3; to pay it back and remanded to prison. Rosanna Keeger, alias Murphy, stealing clothing from her sister; acquitted. William Fay, stealing lead; penitentiary 30 days. Ellen Day and Mary Martin, stealing oil and dress; judgment suspended.

DELIBERATE MURDER.—The following detestable act is related by the Louisville Journal. A week ago, a young man, named W. Musgrove, of Glasgow, in this State, eloped with the daughter of B. Lawless, to Tennessee, where he married her. On his route home he met Lawless at Scottsville, who told Musgrove if he would show that he was legally married to his daughter, he would interpose no further objection. Musgrove returned to Tennessee, procured a certificate of his marriage to Miss L., and, in company with two friends, proceeded to Lawless's house. As soon as the latter saw them approaching, he walked out before the door, with a loaded double barreled gun, and although Musgrove and his friends told Lawless they came as friends, the latter discharged both barrels into the body of his unfortunate son-in-law, wounding him so fatally that he expired in three hours afterwards. We hope that neither wealth, position, nor any mistaken notion of the rights of parents will intercept one degree of the justice which this proud miscreant has provoked.

ANOTHER YOUNG MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—A young man named Hanby Johnson, apparently about 17 years of age, a mail rider between Augusta and Carnesville, Ga., was arrested yesterday by Mr. Alexander, Post Office Agent, on a charge of robbing the mail. The father of the boy, Hardy Johnson, has also been arrested, and both are now confined in our jail. As far as ascertained one hundred dollars in money and a check drawn by the bank of Augusta, was stolen from the bag. A portion of the money has been recovered. The check was found on the father of the boy, who endeavored to negotiate it with one of the merchants of Augusta.

DEATH OF A RUFFIAN.—The Cherokee Advocate reports the death of S. McDaniel, one of the desperadoes who have so long distressed the quiet of that people. Having been pursued by a party of U. S. Dragoons, there was danger of his escaping, and he was fired at, wounded, and on the next day was found by a party of Cherokees and deliberately shot. Before death he informed his pursuers that Coleston, his confederate, was also badly wounded on Saturday night; he supposed fatally. Coleston is the son of a highly respectable Cherokee. However humiliating it may be to his feelings, he is anxious that his son may answer the penalty of the law he has broken.

A MOST FEARFUL

AND

STARTLING RECORD OF CRIME.

The subscribers have now in press, and will shortly publish a most fearful and startling record of crime, under the title of the

SECRET BAND OF BROTHERS

OR

THE AMERICAN OUTLAWS.

Compiled by the celebrated Reformed Gambler

J. H. GREEN.

This work is founded on facts, and gives the secret history of a daring and bloody association of Outlaws, members of which residing in all parts of the country, have for a long period of years been known to each other by signs and tokens peculiar to their order. This association has been guilty of an almost incredible amount of crime.

The compiler has obtained possession of the Constitution and By-Laws of this fearful and mysterious body of villains, as well as a large amount of their correspondence, which is mostly written in sympathetic ink, and has compiled this work from them, aided by information of the most reliable kind.

The book will be published in handsome style, with

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY.

It is now passing rapidly through the press, and will be issued in the course of a few weeks.

ANOTHER!

THE 4TH EDITION

OF THE

ARTS AND MISERIES OF GAMBLING!!

Is now in press, and will likewise be ready in a short time.

The subscribers will also issue in a few weeks, a new and complete edition of

GAMBLING UNMASKED.

EMBRACING THE INTERESTING AUTO-BIOGRAPHY

OF

J. H. GREEN.

Whose expositions in regard to Gamblers and Gambling here, produced such a powerful impression in the Courts, within the last five years.

Retail price of all of these works, in cheap form, 50 cents—bound in muslin, 75 cents,

Agents and News-vendors supplied at the usual wholesale prices.

G. B. ZIEBER & CO.,

[PHILADELPHIA:]

These works will be for sale wholesale and retail, by Burgess, Stringer & Co., Graham, Long & Brother, Taylor & Co., New-York. Redding & Co., Hotchkiss & Co., Saxton & Kelt, Jordan & Wiley, Boston. W. Taylor, Baltimore. B. M. Norman, J. C. Morgan, New Orleans. A. Head, Charleston. Robinson & Jones, Cincinnati. Noble, Louisville, Ky. E. K. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; and by all cheap booksellers.

**TAYLOR'S
MONEY REPORTER**

AND

Gold and Silver Coin Examiner.

The public are respectfully requested to examine into the merits of this publication. He feels assured that it will obtain the preference over all other Bank Note Lists now published. It contains the rates of discount in New-York and Philadelphia, and more than 1700 fac simile engravings of coins.

Terms—For a single copy, 8 cents; Weekly subscribers, \$3 per year; Monthly subscribers 75 cents.

Communications must be post paid and addressed to

S. TAYLOR,
90 Broadway, New-York.

After May 1st corner of Wall and Broad-streets.
ma 11—3t

**TAYLOR'S
GOLD AND SILVER
COIN EXAMINER.**

This work embracing 32 pages, 8vo., contains fac simile engravings of 307 gold and silver coins; together with a new and valuable table of the weight, fineness and value per pwt. of the various gold coins of the different nations—printed on fine paper, on one side of the leaf only, with a neat cover. It will be published every three months, with large additions.

Price for a single copy, 25 cents. Yearly subscribers, 75 cents.

Agents, Booksellers and others supplied on very liberal terms.

Address

S. TAYLOR,
90 Broadway, New-York.

ma 11—3t

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN
THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles, it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED

More than 15000 Cures in this Year.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.
2,500 cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.
3,000 Female Complaints and over.
7,000 cures of Diseases.

Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq. one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

RHEUMATISM.

More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1846.

To Dr. Townsend—Sir, I think it my duty to return you my sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM E. MORGAN,
43 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,
New-York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington street.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,
corner of Grand and Lydius streets.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. PRESTON, M.D.
Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 152 North-Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres-st., New Orleans; 165 South Pearl-st., Albany; R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N. J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and the name blown on the glass.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and builder. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sedative or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The TEETH are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIABETES and a STOPPAGE OF URINE. They cure DYSENTERY and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1846.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of man-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of accumulation of humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken.—In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonnet tea. Bonnet tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be used only once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

00—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUP-

pose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning, to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THEIR cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hiver street, Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han; sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 689 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 16th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Rensselaer, Counselor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

ELIXIR OF LIFE,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indiscretion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Faded, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming grey; falling off; genital debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhoea or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

436 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st. All letters addressed to M. RODIN, M.D., post paid will be attended to.

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and learned, we say that it CAN be cured. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Denslow's daughter was afflicted 9 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dorset-st.; Joseph McDougal, 9 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, N. Y. Custom House; S. Kelly, 20 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKeef, 20 years, Yorkville; Miss E. Crane, 12 years, 112 Hammersly-st.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office. Prices per box with full directions, \$9, \$17 and \$24. Sent to any part of the United States. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
n14 Principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould (an objection to the first made by Wilder). All secured by good theft-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 130 WATER-ST., corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING,
N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.
220 6m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,
76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE." The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.
P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a10

ENOCH E. CAMP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
27 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME	REGIMENT AND COMPANY	AGE	EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	HEIGHT	WHERE BORN	OCCUPATION	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION	REMARKS	
900	Wm. Berger	gen. service	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Longford, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 26, 1847, New-York	Jan. 30, 1847, New-York city	Supposed to be still in city.	
901	Francis F. Robinson	recruit	23	blue	brown	light	5 3	Jeffrey, N. H.	sailor	Jan. 21, 1847, Boston	Jan. 23, 1847, Boston		
902	Peter Rucker	rec't. 3d inf.	21	hazel	brown	light	5 5	Baden, Germany	laborer	Jan. 4, 1847, New-Orleans, La.	Jan. 6, 1847, New-Orleans, La.		
903	Henry Fulton	recruit	21	black	dark	fair	5 9	York, N. Y.	laborer	Jan. 26, 1847, Boston	Jan. 28, 1847, Boston		
904	Thomas Ross	rec't. 3d inf.	26	gray	brown	light	5 10	Buffalo, N. Y.	sailor	Jan. 7, 1847, New-Orleans	Jan. 30, 1847, New-Orleans		
905	Francis Vanston	Recruit	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Queens Co., Ireland	laborer	Dec. 26, 1846, New-York	Jan. 30, 1847, From princ'pl depot Fort Columbus	Enlisted for 3d Dragoons	
906	Wm. S. Leroy	"	23	gray	dark	sallow	5 10	West Troy, N. Y.	laborer	Dec. 26, 1846, "	Jan. 20, 1847, "	"	
907	Theodore Lieberman	"	24	gray	light	fair	5 10	Hanover, "	farmer	Jan. 16, 1847, "	Jan. 23, 1847, "	"	
908	John Palmer	"	24	blue	brown	fair	5 3	Wirtzburg, Germany	butcher	Jan. 12, 1847, "	Jan. 26, 1847, "	"	
909	John Beach	"	23	brown	dark	dark	5 2	Whiteborough, N. Y.	farmer	Jan. 18, 1847, "	Jan. 26, 1847, "	"	
910	Thos. Featherstone	"	30	gray	brown	light	5 0	Clare Co., Ireland	coppersmith	Jan. 19, 1847, "	Jan. 30, 1847, "	"	
911	James McDonald	"	28	blue	brown	light	5 8	Tyrene Co., Ireland	laborer	Jan. 14, 1847, "	Jan. 30, 1847, "	"	
912	James Flynn	"	23	hazel	dark	fair	5 10	Flainsburg, Ireland	painter	Jan. 28, 1847, "	Feb. 2, 1847, "	"	
913	James Butler	"	23	blue	light	fair	5 10	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 8, 1846, New-Orleans	Dec. 23, 1846, New Orleans	Did not draw any clothing	
914	James McEwen	Md. rifle B	31	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Ireland	laborer	Jan. 17, 1847, Pottsville, Penn.	Jan. 25, 1847, Pottsville, Penn.		
915	Frederick Lahure	Ord'n. Dep't.	25	blue	light	fair	5 7	Prussia	blacksmith	Dec. 1, 1846, St. Louis arsenal	Jan. 16, 1847, St. Louis arsenal		
916	Patrick Connors	Gen. Service	29	hazel	black	ruddy	5 5	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 29, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	Jan. 31, 1847, Burlington, Vt.		
917	John Owens	Recruit	23	gray	sandy	ruddy	5 8	New-Haven, Conn.	laborer	Jan. 18, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Jan. 30, 1847, Louisville, Ky.		
918	Patrick Holahan	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Co. Galway, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 29, 1847, Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1847, Rochester, N. Y.	Has a large mole on the right cheek	
919	Wm. Smith	"	25	blue	light	light	5 8	West Farms, N. Y.	blacksmith	Jan. 21, 1847, New-York	Jan. 22, 1847, New-York		
920	Thomas Hamilton	Recruit	27	hazel	black	fair	5 11	Tipperary Co., Ireland	farmer	Jan. 29, 1847, New-York city	Feb. 1, 1847, New-York city	on route to Governors Island	
921	Hugh Plunkett	"	30	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Fermanagh Co., "	servant	Feb. 1, 1847, "	Feb. 3, 1847, "		
922	Nicholas Wherrett	Cap. Lovell's Co. 6th inf.	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 9	Baltimore Md.	soldier	April 1, 1846, New-Orleans	Jan. 1, 1847, New-Orleans		
923	John D. Smith	Recruit	23	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Pennsylvania	sailor	Dec. 23, 1846, Bedford, Pa.	Feb. 11, 1847, Ft. Columbus N. Y.		
924	Patrick McElroy	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Down Co. Ireland	tobaccoist	Feb. 8, 1847, Boston	Feb. 11, 1847, "	Took with them the Depot Barge.	
925	Amos Proctor	"	24	black	black	dark	5 6	Chelmsford, Mass.	weaver	Feb. 2, 1847, Lowell	Feb. 11, 1847, "		
926	Wm. Jones	"	23	blue	light	fair	5 6	Suffolk Co. N. Y.	clerk	Feb. 3, 1847, Baltimore	Feb. 6, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	Has a high forehead scar upon the right eye, & stands erect.	
927	Francis Clark	"	19	dark	dark	dark	5 8	Prov. of Ulster, Ireland	taylor	Feb. 2, 1847, Newark, N. J.	Feb. 7, 1847, Newark, N. J.	Was drunk when he left the Rendezvous, had on the fatigues dress of the mt. side.	
928	John Graf	" mt. rifle	20	hazel	black	dark	5 8	Baden, Germany	blacksmith	Jan. 7, 1847, Mobile, Ala.	Jan. 18, 1847, Mobile, Ala.		
929	Jacob H. Foley	"	30	blue	dark	fair	5 6	Ireland	waiter	Feb. 2, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 4, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	During march to Tampico.	
930	Samuel Wells	"	30	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 8	Salem, N. Y.	carpenter	Feb. 2, 1847, "	Feb. 4, 1847, "		
931	John C. Oetting	1st inf.	C	30	blue	light	5 8	Bremen, Germany	segar-maker	Aug. 28, 1846, Saint Louis, Mo.	Jan. 15, 1847, 30 miles from Victoria		
932	Christian Stenroeden	"	C	31	hazel	brown	light	5 6	Hanover	soap-maker	Aug. 27, 1846, "	Jan. 15, 1847, "	
933	Wm. Jones	3d art.	"	36	blue	light	5 6	England	blacksmith	Oct. 24, 1846, New-York	Dec. 23, 1846, Ceraivo, Mex.	Took with them their full set of arms and accoutrements, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and straps.	
934	Thomas Shea	"	36	blue	brown	swarthy	5 7	Ireland	carpenter	Oct. 22, 1846, "	Dec. 23, 1846, "		
935	French Shea	"	36	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Ireland	carpenter	Oct. 22, 1846, "	Dec. 23, 1846, "		
936	David Arban	3d inf.	I	39	blue	sandy	ruddy	5 10	Wexford, Ireland	farmer	Mar. 4, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Dec. 26, 1846, en route to Victoria	
937	Gill Roberts	"	I	39	gray	brown	fair	5 6	New-Orleans	laborer	July 28, 1846, Matamoros, Mex.	Dec. 26, 1846, en route to Victoria	
938	Isaac Fitzpatrick	Recruit	26	blue	dark	dark	5 8	Kings, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 1, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 4, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.		
939	Henry Smith	"	26	black	brown	dark	5 7	Philadelphia, Pa.	blacksmith	Jan. 29, 1847, "	Feb. 5, 1847, "		
940	Paul Tague	"	26	blue	brown	ruddy	5 8	Tyrene, Ireland	hostler	Jan. 26, 1847, "	Feb. 8, 1847, "		
941	Joseph Curry	4th art.	F	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Baltimore, Md.	farmer	Jan. 26, 1847, "	Dec. 24, 1846, Fort Pitt, Ft. Isabel	
942	John Washburn	"	F	19	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Saratoga, N. Y.	farmer	May 21, 1846, Utica	Dec. 26, 1846, "	
943	Robert Seally	8th inf.	B	23	blue	auburn	fair	5 9	Tyrene, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 15, 1847, New-Orleans	Feb. 1, 1847, New-Orleans	Supposed to be in the neighborhood.
944	John Maxwell	recruit	23	hazel	dark	dark	5 6	Monmouth Co., N. J.	carpenter	Feb. 11, 1847, Trenton, N. J.	Feb. 11, 1847, Trenton, N. J.	Supposed to be of Irish origin.	
945	Edward O'Donnell	4th inf.	E	36	gray	brown	light	5 6	Down Co., Ireland	soldier	Nov. 10, 1835, Frederick	Feb. 3, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3d desertion escaped from confinement for desertion, supposed to be in Philadelphia.
946	Wm. Smith	gen. service	24	gray	dark	light	5 9	Dublin, Ireland	baker	Jan. 27, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	Feb. 6, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	Deserted at the expiration of furlough, not having reported himself. 2d desertion passed himself in Boston as S. B. W. Wilds.	
947	John A. Goodwin	mt. rifle	C	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Alexandria, D. C.	baker	Jan. 26, 1847, Washington, D. C.	Feb. 12, 1847, Baltimore, 1st desertion June 10, 1846, R. Constitution	Deserted at the expiration of furlough, not having reported himself. 2d desertion passed himself in Boston as S. B. W. Wilds.
948	Barney Williams	1st art.	D	25	blue	brown	dark	5 7	Springfield, Vt.	farmer	April 2, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 13, 1847, Allens Point, Ct.	\$6.00 Bounty paid.
949	John Edwards	recruit	23	blue	black	sallow	5 8	Havre, France	taylor	Feb. 8, 1847, Richmond, Va.	Feb. 13, 1847, Richmond Va.	Supposed to be concealed by his friends in Utica.	
950	James Corrigan	"	21	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Tyrene, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 3, 1847, Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1847, Utica, N. Y.	John Freely is supposed to be the real name of this recruit and that he has served in the marine corps.	
951	John Connelly	3d art.	K	27	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Roscommon "	mason	Sept. 12, 1846, New-York	Feb. 12, 1847, Fort Moultrie	
952	Henry Brooks	recruit	36	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Philadelphia, Pa.	taylor	Feb. 1, 1847, Boston	Feb. 4, 1847, Boston		
953	Peter Ricker	3d inf.	21	hazel	brown	light	5 5	Baden, Germany	laborer	Jan. 4, 1847, New-Orleans	Jan. 8, 1847, N. O. Barracks	A recruit	
954	Thomas Ross	"	21	gray	brown	light	5 10	Buffalo, N. Y.	sailor	Jan. 7, 1847, "	Jan. 20, 1847, "		
955	John Myers	7th inf.	27	gray	dark	dark	5 8	Adams, Co., Pa.	laborer	Jan. 20, 1847, "	Jan. 28, 1847, "		
956	Robert Scully	6th inf.	20	blue	auburn	fair	5 9	Tyrene Co., Ireland	laborer	Jan. 16, 1847, "	Feb. 3, 1847, "		
957	Wm. Russell	gen. service	23	brown	dark	fair	5 8	Gangiernew, W. Wales	clerk	Jan. 26, 1847, "	Feb. 10, 1847, "		
958	John McKoy	3d inf.	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	New-York	sailor	Jan. 9, 1847, "	Feb. 14, 1847, "		
959	Daniel McDonald	"	36	blue	black	light	5 7	Glasgow, Scotland	soldier	Jan. 22, 1847, "	Feb. 14, 1847, "		
960	Charles Wilson	3d inf.	I	33	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 8	Wittenburg, Germany	farmer	Feb. 16, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 21, 1847, "	
961	John Pepper	recruit	33	hazel	dark	dark	5 8	Warren Co., Pa.	carpenter	Feb. 16, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 17, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.		
962	Samuel Brown	1st inf.	F	21	blue	lt brown	dark	5 7	Bergen Co., N. J.	laborer	Dec. 4, 1846, Keokuck, Iowa	Feb. 9, 1847, Jefferson Bks. Mo.	Sober man
963	John Watson	recruit	33	gray	light	dark	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Feb. 17, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Date of desertion not given	
964	John Branning	"	30	blue	light	dark	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Feb. 17, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1847, Albany, N. Y.		
965	Luther Shad	9th inf.	A	23	gray	brown	fair	5 10	Jefferson, Indiana	laborer	Dec. 3, 1846, New-Orleans	Jan. 17, 1847, Ft. Aguered, Mex.	
966	Randall Church	2d inf.	H	23	hazel	black	dark	5 9	Windham, Ct.	farmer	July 18, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct. 29, 1846, Saralvo, Mex.	
967	Thomas Armstrong	"	H	23	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Cavan, Ireland	calico printer	Aug. 21, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 31, 1846, en route from Camargo to Monterey, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
968	Thomas Amos	"	H	25	gray	auburn	ruddy	5 11	London, England	laborer	July 15, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1846, en route from Monterey to Monterey, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
969	David W. Bruce	"	H	32	blue	brown	sallow	5 9	Arnall, N. J.	laborer	Aug. 17, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1846, Camargo, Mex.	Served in the marine corps
970	George Fairbanks	"	H	21	hazel	brown	sallow	5 6	Stenhero, N. Y.	laborer	Aug. 18, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1846, "	Took arms and equipments
971	Charles Vose	"	H	19	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Salem, Mass.	farmer	July 28, 1846, New-York	Dec. 2, 1846, "	
972	John Powers	"	H	21	brown	dark	fair	5 6	Antrim, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 13, 1846, Flattsburg, N. Y.	Dec. 13, 1846, en route from Monterey to Monterey, Mex.	3d desertion. Took arms and equipments
973	Deanis Sullivan	"	H	23	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Aug. 19, 1846, New-Bedford, Mass.	Dec. 18, 1846, "	Took arms and equipment
974	John Quinn	"	H	26	hazel	black	dark	5 8	Dublin, "	farmer	Aug. 14, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 22, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
975	James Garland	"	H	26	blue	dark	fair	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Aug. 1, 1846, New-York city	Jan. 28, 1847, Camp Watson, near Tampico, Mex.	
976	Wm. H. Elliott	"	H	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 10	Exeter, England	shoemaker	July 22, 1846, New-Bedford	Jan. 29, 1847, "	
977	Henry McGinnis	recruit	24	gray	brown	dark	5 4	Down Co., Ireland	weaver	Feb. 12, 1847, New-York city	Feb. 15, 1847, New-York city	[loses his enlistment	
978	Abraham Phillips	"	18	gray	light	fair	5 5	New-Fane, New-York	farmer	Feb. 18, 1847, Lockport, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1847, Lockport, N. Y.	His fathers consent accompanied	
979	John Ropp	"	19	gray	light	fair	5 9	Wittenburg, Germany	brewer	Feb. 16, 1847, Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1847, Buffalo, N. Y.	Deserted on leave	
980	Alex. Furrell	"	28	gray	sandy	ruddy	5 7	Columbia, Ohio	farmer	Feb. 15, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	Feb. 15, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	Supposed to be about Columbus, Ohio	
981	Wm. R. Peck	3d art.	A	21	blue	light	ruddy	5 9	Providence, R. I.	laborer	Jan. 9, 1846, Utica	Jan. 20, 1847, Camargo, Mex.	
982	Thomas Peters	4th art.	D	30	blue	brown	ruddy	5 5	Canada	farmer	March 1, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1847, Saralvo, Mex., en route to Camargo	
983	Edward Thornton	"	D	21	hazel	brown	dark	5 7	Philadelphia Pa.	bookbinder	Oct. 7, 1846, Cumberland	Jan. 29, 1847, Cp. Palo Alto, Tex.	[New-York
984	Jesse Hull	2d inf.	C	21	hazel	dark	dark	5 9	Gennessee Co., N. Y.	farmer	June 3, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 21, 1847, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.	Gone to Le Roy, Gennessee Co. Left eye injured, has been in British service, \$6 bounty pd
985	Archibald Reid	recruit	24	lt blue	light	fair	5 6	Glasgow, Scotland	peddler	Feb. 22, 1847, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 24, 1847, Boston, Mass.	While on temporary leave of absence visiting friends.	
986	John Schyell	recruit	26	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 6	Wertenburg, Germany	farmer	Feb. 18, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 20, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.		
987	John R. White	"	27	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 6	Newark, N. J.	laborer	Feb. 18, 1847, "	Feb. 20, 1847, "		
988	George Wilson	"	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 6	New-York city	baker	Feb. 19, 1847, "	Feb. 21, 1847, "		
989	Wm. Walsh	1st art.	A	26	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	Aug. 23, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 6, 1847, Brazos Island, Tex.	Expert in the use of a needle
990	Robert L. Price	"	A	24	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 11	Cioga, Ohio	laborer	Feb. 13, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1847, "	
991	Geo. C. Warren	recruit	A	33	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7	Farmington, Ct.	soldier	Feb. 18, 1847, Hartford, Ct.	Feb. 18, 1847, Hartford, Ct.	
992	Samuel Brown	1st inf.	F	21	blue	dark	light	5 7	Warren, Pa.	carpenter	Nov. 4, 1846, Keokuck, Ct.	Feb. 8, 1847, Jefferson Bks.	Says he served one enlistment in the 3d dragoons
993	Wm. Bain	rec't mt. rifle	26	hazel	light	light	5 10	Tremble Co. Ky.	farmer	July 28, 1846, Jefferson city, Mo.	Feb. 8, 1847, "		